



# ARMY TIMES



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## Marshalls No. One on Yanks' 'Hit Parade'

WASHINGTON—Emphasis on war operations has shifted this week to the South Pacific where the greatest offensive yet seen in that theater is being carried through.

With this attack something more of the general Allied plan against Japan becomes evident. A glance at the map shows that a line from Pearl Harbor through the Jap stronghold at Rabaul places the collection of atolls known as the Marshalls directly astride that line. Under Jap control the Marshalls have been a sword hanging over the thread of American communications. Winning the islands will straighten out the supply line for the essential drive on the Philippines.

### Line Straightener

The capture of the Gilbert Islands 300 miles South served to straighten the line materially. With the Marshalls in American hands millions of hours and thousands of miles of transport will be saved.

Thorough preparation appears to have been made by pre-invasion bombings of every base of importance in the islands, and also by attacks on Kusaie Island, in the Carolines to the west and Wake to the North, to prevent Jap aid coming from those quarters.

Satisfactory progress has been made with a number of important beachheads captured and Roi Islet, site of the most important airfield in the islands, in American hands. Experience gained in the Gilberts is being found useful. But authorities warn that the Marshall operation is likely to be a much bigger one than the Gilberts and that several weeks of fighting may be necessary.

Reports from Tokyo on Wednesday gave some strength to rumors that the Jap main fleet is cruising somewhere in the neighborhood of the Marshalls, so that a possibility of a decisive naval engagement looms.

### Germans Trapped

In the Italian theater Allied forces are gradually closing in with a pincer movement around more than 100,000 Nazis on the Gustav line. Two powerful Allied armies are now only 30 or so miles apart, with the Germans in between. Another section of the invading force is steadily working its way north and west toward Rome, while the Nazis try desperately to bring reinforcements to stem the tide.

## Japs Murder, Torture PWs, War Department Reveals

WASHINGTON—The factual and official story of how the Japanese tortured, starved to death and sometimes wantonly murdered American and Filipino soldiers who had been taken prisoner on Bataan and Corregidor was jointly released last week by the Army and Navy.

The facts were taken from reports made by Comdr. Melvyn H. McCoy, United States Navy, of Indianapolis; Col. S. M. Mellnik, CAC, of Dunmore, Pa., and Lt. Col. (then captain) William E. Dyess, AC, of Albany, Tex., all of whom escaped from the Philippines after almost a year as Japanese prisoners. Their sworn statements included no hearsay whatever, but only facts which the officers related from their own personal experience and observations. The statements have been verified from other sources.

### Dyess Killed in Crash

After he made his statement to the War Department, Colonel Dyess was killed in a crash of his fighter plane at Burbank, Calif., while he was preparing to go back and fight the Japanese who had tortured him. Colonel Mellnik is now on duty with General MacArthur. Commander McCoy is on duty in this country.

The three officers stated that several times as many American prisoners of war have died, mostly of starvation, forced hard labor, and general brutality, as the Japanese have ever reported. At one prison camp, Camp O'Donnell, about 2200 American prisoners died in April and May, 1942. In the camp at Cabanatuan, about 5000 Americans had died up to the end of October, 1942. Still heavier mortality oc-



What do Army Nurses use for pin-ups? Here's the answer, though it may be a blow to the vaunted vanity of the male sex. Lt. Margaret Wolf, Fairmont, Minn., looks over the collection of pictures decorating the lockers of her sister Army Nurses aboard the Hospital Ship Acadia.

—U. S. Army Photo.

## Lots of Talk, Little Action on Vote Bill

WASHINGTON—One of the hottest political debates in a decade—that over the controversial soldier-vote bill—took on the appearance of a full-scale military campaign this week, with maneuvers including flanking attacks, feints and smoke screens.

In the Senate, opponents of a Federal-balloting plan flanked Administration supporters by offering a compromise plan. States' Rights Democrats and a number of Republicans teamed behind Senator Taft of Ohio to offer a bill which would provide Federal ballots for servicemen whose states fail to pass absentee vote laws by June 1, but would require the men to apply for

the ballots and make vote validation strictly subject to State law.

### Afraid of Record

The House began debate on soldier balloting and its first action was to refuse to stand up and be counted. Using a parliamentary trick, opponents of the Federal ballot plan were able to pass a rule that no record will be made on the way individual Congressmen vote on the measure.

Chances for the Federal-balloting plan to squeeze through the House grew dimmer this week. When Representative Rankin, Mississippi Democrat, launched an hour-long tirade against the Administration's "attack on the Constitution," he succeeded in bringing almost the entire membership to its feet in a sweeping ovation. Sympathy for leaving the whole matter up to the States was obviously hearty.

Senator Taft's new compromise plan, offered in the Senate, includes the following provisions:

1. Servicemen would get the Federal ballot only if their States did not make special soldier voting provisions.
2. The Federal ballot would have to be applied for.
3. There would be no set day for voting in any one camp, doing away with the so-called threat of "mass military voting."

### Follow State Laws

4. State laws would be the determining factor in passing on the qualifications of voters who use either the Federal or State ballot.

5. Voting would be by name of candidate. A vote for a party without giving a candidate's name would be illegal.

6. State ballots would have equal mail privileges with the Federal ballots.

Under the plan, the Federal ballot could not be used by servicemen from States which have adopted these provisions by July 1; waived personal registration; provided for mailing of ballots at least 45 days before elections, and limited the weight of ballots, including envelopes and instructions to 1.2 ounces.

Meanwhile, Senator Harry F. Byrd told the Senate that of 46 States covered in a telegraphic poll he conducted, 26 reported that special soldier voting legislation is contemplated, and 15 said that such legislation is already on the books.

Copies of the Army Times are made available to all Army hospitals through the American Red Cross.

(See JAPS, Page 6)

## Officer Candidate Quotas Cut Sharply; Many Schools Close

WASHINGTON—More than 240,000 enrollees have been graduated from Officer Candidate Schools in the United States and overseas since the OCS program got under way in September, 1941, the War Department announced today.

Having met the initial pressing demand for junior officers, the program has been curtailed substantially and a further reduction is contemplated. The peak of the program was reached in December, 1942, in which month more than 23,000 candidates were graduated. Since then, the number of monthly graduates has decreased consistently to an estimated total of between 2500 and 3000 for January, 1944.

### Overseas Commissions

A substantial number of men who have had overseas service have been commissioned.

By authorization of theater commanders, a large number of men were returned from overseas to attend domestic Officer Candidate Schools. For the period from June, 1942, to November, 1943, almost 15,000 men were in this category.

As an additional step to accommodate men stationed outside the United States, four Officer Candidate Schools were established overseas

and have accounted for approximately 2500 graduates to date. Three of these schools have been suspended and the one remaining is in Australia.

Theater commanders were authorized also to appoint commissioned officers from sources other than Officer Candidate Schools. On the basis of reports complete through last November, more than 10,000 commissioned officers had been appointed from these sources. Included were enlisted men, warrant officers and flight officers, and a number of civilians.

Some of these appointments were made in recognition of leadership and ability in combat operations. (See OCS, Page 2)

## Rotation of GI's In South Pacific To Begin Soon

WASHINGTON—The Army will soon begin sending back to this country, under its rotation of troops policy, some individual soldiers in the South Pacific area, who have been overseas more than two years, Lt. Gen. Millard F. Harmon revealed this week.

The commanding general of Army Forces in the South Pacific theater made clear, however, that not all personnel with more than two years overseas service will be returned home. The number will be determined by shipping facilities.

The return of complete units is not contemplated at present, he said. Until now, only hospitalized personnel and Air Forces combat crews who have completed a certain number of missions have been sent back to the U. S.

Speaking of the attitude of the men in his command, General Harmon said that there is always a feeling that they would like to be home. "But they have not allowed this craving to be home to get them down in the dumps to any aggravated extent," he added.

## Hospital Ships Attacked By German Bomb Planes

AMERICAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS AT ALGIERS—It has been officially confirmed that German bombers sank one hospital ship and attacked two others during the invasion at Nettuno.

Attacking planes had made several attacks after dark using flares to illuminate the target.

All the hospital ships carried the traditional "mercy" marking and lights.

The reports noted that relatively few lives had been lost since remarkable rescue work was done by the American and British Navies.

Five American nurses attached to surgery teams were aboard the bombed ships. But all escaped without injury.

## Size and Scope of AAF Revealed for First Time

FORT WORTH, Tex.—The scope, complexity and volume of individual training required to produce the manpower for the world's greatest air force now numbering in excess of 2,300,000 officers and enlisted men were revealed here this week when the AAF Training Command made public for the first time statistics on nearly five years of AAF training.

It was an unusual announcement—the first of its kind authorized by the War Department since Pearl Harbor. It involved the publication of facts and figures which had heretofore been treated as "confidential."

The figures show that 100,799 pilots, 20,086 bombardiers, 18,805 navigators, 107,218 aerial flexible gunners, and 555,891 ground and air combat crew technicians have been graduated from the Training Command's nationwide network of flying and technical schools from Jan. 1, 1939, to Nov. 30, 1943.

### Colossal Mission

The totals reflect clearly the colossal, complex mission of the Training Command which is charged with the responsibility of training, as individuals, all AAF personnel, including pilots, bombardiers, navigators, gunners, and 65 different categories of technicians.

With the exception of 3491 glider pilots, 2348 liaison pilots, and 444 women pilots, most of the 100,799 pilots are qualified either as fighter or bomber combat fliers.

The figure of 555,891 technicians represents only the number graduated from basic courses. It, therefore, does not show the total number of technicians produced nor does it give a true picture of the extensive technical training given. It includes 240,

360 airplane mechanics, 100,339 radio operator mechanics, 70,166 armorers, 46,052 clerks, and 98,974 specialists lumped together under the heading of "miscellaneous." This latter group covers about 25 different categories, including among others, sheet metal workers, parachute riggers and repairmen, welders, instrument men, Link trainer operators, cryptographers, photographers and photo technicians, tire rebuilders, and special purpose motor vehicle maintenance men.

### Over Half Million

In addition to the well over a half million basic technical course graduates, 64,230 were graduated from officers' courses, 114,082 from factory courses, and 52,198 from advanced courses. Although the majority of the individuals included in these totals came from the 555,891 graduates of basic courses, a good many came from duty assignments with the various Air Forces and other commands, or from the basic training centers, where the AAF classification system indicated that they were well enough qualified to bypass the basic technical courses.

Because most gunners on heavy and medium bombers "double in lead" as technicians, a high percentage of the 107,218 graduates of the flexible gunnery courses had also completed successfully the basic technical courses in mechanics, radio or armament.

An accurate total of all technicians graduated is not available because the Training Command bases its accounting system on the number of men who have successfully completed courses in each specialty. The (See SIZE OF AAF, Page 13)

# Front-Line Surgery Cuts Battle Fatalities

## Auxiliary Surgical Groups Work Well Up in Combat Zone

WASHINGTON—The Army has taken surgery to the front lines to insure prompt treatment of wounded men by experts, with the result that hospital fatalities in this war are less than half the number experienced in the World War, the War Department announced this week.

Hundreds of highly skilled surgeons, trained technicians and surgical nurses are organized today in every theater of operations where American troops are fighting or preparing to fight.

### Carry Own Equipment

Known as Auxiliary Surgical Groups, these men and women often work as separate units in collaboration with evacuation hospitals within the combat zone only a short distance from the fighting lines. They have their own surgical equipment, tents and special trucks which carry sterilizers and an auxiliary power unit to provide current for electric lights.

The surgical groups are new in this war, although in some theaters during the World War two surgeons and a nurse were used as teams attached to a field hospital.

As presently constituted, an auxiliary surgical group is composed of more than 50 teams and other personnel. Approximately half of them are general surgical teams, and the remainder are specially qualified to do orthopedic, maxillo-facial, nerve, chest or brain surgery.

The personnel of each team varies according to the job it is called on to do. A general team may consist of a general surgeon, an assistant surgeon, an anesthetist, a nurse and two medical technicians. With them go truck drivers and other assistants needed in the situation confronting them.

### Organized Like Firemen

These teams are organized like firemen and are available for duty when and where they are needed. They are not burdened with routine medical duties and are not attached to any particular organization.

Instead they are on call at all times and may be assigned by the theater surgeon to go anywhere in a battle area where wounded men need immediate special attention and the skill which they can give. They may travel in their own trucks, in supply vehicles, in jeeps or by plane—the primary motive being to get where they are needed and get there fast.

In jungle areas where no wheeled

vehicles can move they have recently organized portable surgical hospitals, the nucleus of which is a slightly larger surgical team than the roving teams in other areas. These teams, composed of four officers and 33 enlisted men, load all their instruments, tents, dressings, medicines and other equipment on their backs and transport them as far forward as they are allowed to go. Then they set up their hospitals under canvas and begin operating, applying casts, setting broken legs and arms, giving other medical care—often under shell and rifle fire—and moving men back to the rear as rapidly as their wounds and transportation facilities permit.

Surgical teams must follow the action of a battle in order to perform proper surgical operations as soon after a man is wounded as possible because every wound is considered to be infected and surgery is the starting point for proper treatment and ultimate recovery.

### Death Rate Halved

In the present war less than 3 per cent of the men wounded in battle die after being admitted to a hospital, compared with 7.4 per cent who died in hospitals in the World War.

This record, according to Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, the Surgeon General, is attributed to prompt and proper surgery, the use of large quantities of blood plasma together with whole blood when it is needed, the use of sulfa drugs taken internally and used directly on wounds, competent, adequate nursing care, and rapid transportation to the rear.

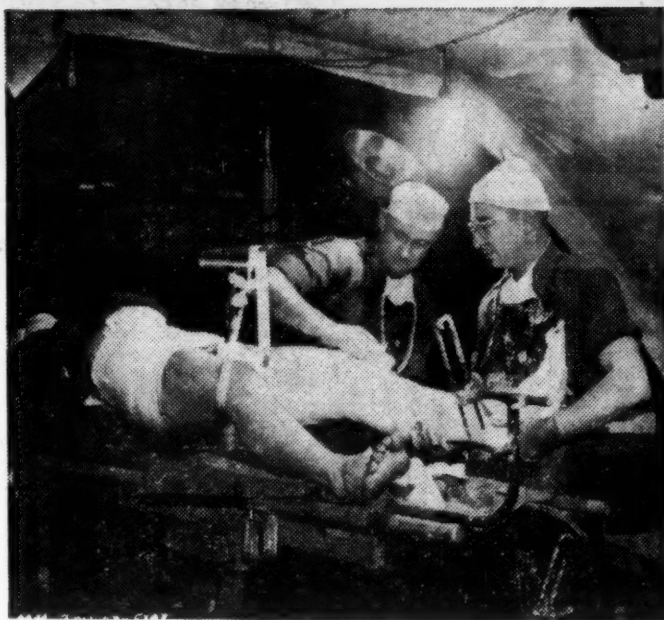
"In contrast to previous wars the present conflict is keynoted by a high degree of mechanization and mobility," General Kirk declared, "and if proper medical aid is to be given to wounded men, the surgical teams must keep pace with the attack. The sooner the treatment of the wounded can be instituted the more successful are the results."

"As a result of the establishment of the present system of care and evacuation, the time elapsing between the occurrence of an injury and first-aid care averages less than one hour. The time between injury and emergency surgery at an evacuation hospital or clearing station in which surgical teams are operating is less than ten hours."

"This plan for the care of the injured in the combat zone, which couples speed of evacuation with advancement of hospital facilities, permits not only application of life-saving surgical measures but also marked reduction of the serious complications and morbid consequences that would otherwise occur," General Kirk concluded.

### Terrell Commands XXII Corps

CAMP CAMPBELL, Ky. — Maj. Gen. Henry Terrell Jr. was accorded a 13-gun salute and an escort of honor upon his arrival last week at the Campbell Army Air Base. He came here from Second Army Headquarters at Memphis, Tenn., to assume command of the XXII Corps.



AUXILIARY SURGICAL GROUPS, composed of highly skilled surgeons, trained technicians and surgical nurses, are organized today in every theatre of operations where American soldiers are fighting. These teams are available for duty when and where they are needed, and may be assigned by the theatre surgeon to go anywhere in a battle area where wounded men may need immediate special attention. The teams may travel in their own trucks, in supply vehicles, in jeeps or by plane, just so they get where they are needed with the least loss of time. These teams are partially responsible for the greatly reduced death rate among men wounded in battle. In the last war the rate was 7.4 per cent. In this war it has been less than 3 per cent. This photo, made at an evacuation hospital near Riardo, Italy, shows Capt. Clarence Brott, Beatrice, Nebr., applying a cast on the leg of a soldier with a deep wound in his thigh caused by a shell fragment. Maj. Howard Shorbe, Oklahoma City, is holding the patient's foot.

—Signal Corps Photo.

## Cadetships In Coast Guard Academy Now Open to EMs

WASHINGTON—In a letter issued by the Adjutant, General J. A. Ulio, at the command of the Secretary of War, the information is listed that appointments to cadetships in the United States Coast Guard Academy are now offered to young men in the United States Army. In the event that the candidate has the following requirements, and successfully passes his examination, he will be discharged from the Army to accept an appointment in the Coast Guard Academy.

### Cites Conditions

The appointments to cadetships are offered to young men not younger than seventeen nor older than twenty-two in a nation-wide competitive examination. The soldier's standing will be determined by averaging his grade in mathematics and English, together with his adaptability grade, based on personal interviews, educational experience and background, and records submitted with his application.

The following educational credits in either a high school or college are necessary before the applicant may take the Academy examination on May 10 and 11th: Two credits in Algebra, one in Plane Geometry, one-half in Trigonometry, three in English, one in Physics, and one in Chemistry.

### Must Be 5 Feet 6

He must be over 5'6" and have an uncorrected vision of 20/20.

Each candidate competing in the examination must apply to the commandant, United States Coast Guard, through military channels.

If the application meets the basic requirements, the final papers will be forwarded to him. His commanding officer will then submit his acceptance or rejection.

No waiver of requirements will be granted.

Preliminary papers should be sent to the Coast Guard Headquarters not later than March 1st, because it is absolutely necessary that the final papers be postmarked not later than April 12th.

### Training Regiment Observes Third Benning Anniversary

FORT BENNING, Ga.—The First Student Training Regiment of The Infantry School observed its third anniversary Jan. 20. It was on that date in 1941 that scattered units of The Infantry School Training Detachment were organized into a regiment that subsequently grew so large in the vast expansion of officer training, that two additional regiments were activated. Virtually all Infantry officers have at one time or other been students in one of the three training regiments or their predecessor, the Training Detachment.

### Infantryman Knocks Out Nest by Himself

WASHINGTON—An Infantryman who single-handedly knocked out a Japanese machine gun nest in the last stages of the American conquest of Munda airfield has been awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action, the War Department announced this week.

Pfc. George R. Hornberger, of Fort Trevorton, Pa., seeing that his entire 43rd Division company was endangered by fire from the enemy gun, crawled through the deadly curtain to a position from which he hurled hand grenades, killing the gun crew and putting the weapon out of action. The Infantry company continued its advance.

## Nazi Rear Guard Can Be 'Fanatical' As Japs, Col. Says

WASHINGTON—"When a Nazi soldier is ordered to hold a position at all costs, no Jap can show more fanatical determination."

That is the opinion of Lt. Col. F. H. Britton, Cav., of St. Louis, who has returned to this country after two and one-half months as staff officer and observer in Italy.

"We hear a great deal about the fanaticism of the Jap—how he simply refuses to retreat, and has to be routed out of his pillbox or foxhole by individual infantrymen. The same thing is true of the German soldier, the same fanaticism—plus more intelligence. When he is fighting a delaying action, he does withdraw. But when he is told to stick, that's just what he does. I can't imagine the Jap as any more determined or harder to kill or drive out."

"Recently, in the fighting near Venafro, there was a hill out in front of the American position. A number of crosses on German graves were silhouetted against the skyline. Our Infantry immediately dubbed it 'German Graveyard Hill.'"

"Taking this hill proved such a tough job that our Infantry bypassed it and left troops behind to clean it out. These finally took it—and on it were three dead Germans. These three, armed only with machine pistols had been beating off attack after attack."

## OCS

(Continued from Page 1)

tions. Others were made for specialized skills in military occupations.

Similarly, leadership and skills were recognized in the United States by the appointment to date of almost 14,000 commissioned officers from sources other than Officer Candidate Schools and exclusive of civilians. Approximately 9000 enlisted men were included in this total, and the balance was made up of warrant officers and flight officers.

### 19 Still in Operation

In the United States, 26 Officer Candidate Schools were established under the OCS program and, of these, 19 are still in operation. Those suspended were at Fort Washington, Md. (Adjutant General's Department); Fort Warren, Wyo. (Quartermaster); Carlisle Barracks, Penn. (Medical Administration); Fargo, N. D. (Army Administration); Grinnell, Iowa (Army Administration); Gainesville, Fla. (Army Administration); and Fort Washington, Md. (Army Administration).

Four other officer Candidate Schools are accepting no additional candidates. At Fort Riley, Kan. (Cavalry); Fort Monroe, Va. (Harbor Defense, Coast Artillery), and Camp Hood, Tex. (Tank Destroyer), enrollments were suspended Dec. 1, 1943. At Camp Davis, N. C. (Antiaircraft, Coast Artillery), enrollment was suspended February 1, 1944.



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# Yank MP's Win Praise Of British Authorities

WASHINGTON—A record of heroism and efficiency compiled by the first American Military Police battalion sent to Great Britain during more than a year of service has won the praise of both British and American authorities, the War Department announced this week.

Men of the battalion have been commended for heroic action in air raids and other emergencies in which they have assisted British military and civil authorities.

The British gave signal recognition to the American MP battalion on Thanksgiving Day, 1943, when two of its members were selected for guard duty at Buckingham Palace.

Under the command of Lt. Gen. George W. Krapf, of Pittsfield, Mass., a former member of the Massachusetts State Legislature, the battalion followed the British pattern shortly after its arrival in England by discarding sidearms and substituting only night sticks. And in more than a year of duty, no member of the battalion has found it necessary to resort to the use of gun or club in maintaining order in the many cities and towns between London and Glasgow where its detachments have been stationed.

For its rescue work following a German bombing raid on one English village, the battalion received official commendation from British authorities. Less than 60 seconds after they heard the burst of falling bombs, members of the battalion had joined the British in clearing debris and removing victims. Special mention was made of the efforts of Capt. Levin H. Arnett, Sunnyside, N. Y.; Cpl. Carl S. Braley, Chicago, Ill.; and Cpl. John L. Yannuzzi, Union City, N. J.

Prized by the battalion is a letter received from the Mayor of the bombed village. He wrote:

"My heartfelt thanks for the wonderful help given us following the air raid. The loss and suffering is very great considering the type of raid, but out of this has sprung a fine spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion to duty, and we realize now, to a greater degree than before, that our American friends are as one with us—sharing our duty and sacrifice and sharing, too, our honour and honourable scars."

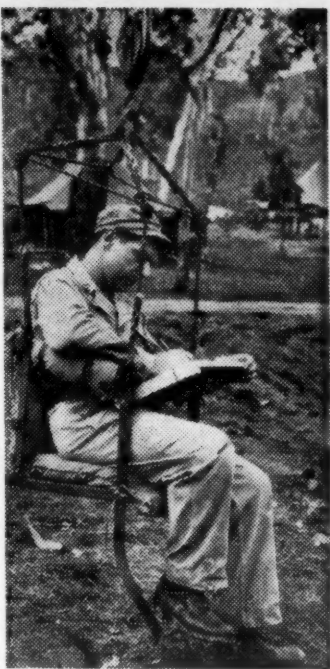
Pfc. William L. Hattendorf, Chicago, Ill., while patrolling an English town, saw a boy lying in a road. He was the victim of a hit-run driver. The first aid measures taken by Private Hattendorf and his promptness in removing him to a hospital were credited by doctors with saving the youngster's life.

Cpl. Vernon F. Short, Bay City, Mich., was on duty at another battalion on a foggy night when two bombers were reported to have crashed in the vicinity. With his knowledge of the roads and surrounding country, Corporal Short, driving a jeep, was able to locate the damaged planes quickly. Air Force officers later commended his efficiency and ability for organization.

## Maj. Gen. Wheeler Given Oak Leaf Cluster

NEW DELHI, India—Maj. Gen. Raymond A. Wheeler, of Washington, D. C. has been made the recipient of the Oak Leaf Cluster to the Distinguished Service Medal for "exceptionally meritorious service in organizing supply and maintenance service in the India-Burma-China theater."

The award was made by Lt. Gen. Joseph Stilwell in front of American headquarters.



AN IMPROVED chair, which is pulled high into a tree by block and tackle, is used by an officer-observer in New Guinea in recording the accuracy of artillery fire.

—Signal Corps Photo.

## 68th Armored FA Battalion Cited for Tunisian Action

WASHINGTON—The 68th Armored Field Artillery Battalion, First Armored Division, which fought off vastly superior enemy forces on three successive days last February during the Tunisian fighting, enabling units of the division to withdraw successfully through Kasserine Pass, has been awarded battle honors for conspicuous gallantry, the War Department announced this week.

The action for which the battalion has been cited took place Feb. 15, 16 and 17, 1943, during the withdrawal from Faid Pass, Sidi bou Zid, Sbeitla and Kasserine. On the 15th, the combat command, which the battalion was supporting, was attacked in the rear and flank by German tanks, at least 16 of which

directly attacked the battalion. That unit, however, remained in position and by delivering direct fire on the tanks, the attack was broken and several Mark VI tanks destroyed.

On the night of Feb. 16, enemy tanks again threatened the position of the combat command. Direct fire from the battalion was effective, repulsing the enemy with the loss of three Mark VI tanks and permitting the combat command to reorganize for further defense.

The battalion was given the mission the next day of covering the withdrawal of the remainder of the division through Kasserine Pass. Through its direct fire it slowed the enemy advance and made possible the successful retirement of hundreds of men and the salvage of equipment which otherwise would have fallen to the enemy.

"The successful disengagement of our troops in the withdrawal from the superior enemy," stated the citation, "was in a very outstanding way largely due to the initiative, courage and gallantry of the personnel of the 68th Armored Field Artillery Battalion."

## Officers Alternate At Pinning Seven Awards

A UNITED STATES BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND—Two officers, Brig. Gen. Leon W. Johnson, and a colonel, alternated, working in relays to pin decorations on Oliver R. German, who before the war was a farm hand at Moran, Wyo.

German is a veteran of 17 missions in the Middle East, on one of which, though wounded, he shot down two attacking planes, and only after his turret had been put out of commission by enemy shots did he ask for help.

The awards included the Silver Cross, and Oak Leaf Cluster and the Air Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters.

## Roberts GI's Produce Their Second Musical

CAMP ROBERTS, Calif.—Fresh from a successful production of the "Merry Widow," Camp Roberts GI singers have prepared another musical production, "Rio Rita." Ten performances have been scheduled, beginning Feb. 5. The lead is being taken by Ann Ayers, beautiful M-G-M singing and dancing star, who appeared in "The Human Comedy." She heads a group of 10 starlets who have been assigned parts in the production.

The newcomers work with a cast of soldier singers and women civilian employees of the camp, veterans of the successful "Merry Widow" run.

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## Artillerymen Are Ready for Anything

CAMP DAVIS, N. C.—Machetes, daggers, teeth, fist and feet—the toughest kind of man-to-man fighting implements—are becoming as familiar to anti-aircraft artillerymen as 90-millimeter shells, emplacements and the intricacies of fuse cutting. Woe awaits surprise raiders who tackle even the smallest isolated gun post of AA men.

The schooling now developed for the individual cannoneers at this center of anti-aircraft artillery training will afford the Army thousands of trained artillerymen ready for anything from an infantry charge to pouring a barrage of shells at an Axis bomb squadron.

An instructors' school was established recently. All graduates of the school, besides having to prove their skill in close combat, are required to demonstrate exceptional physical prowess. One of the "Superman" feats which they must perform is to jump from a jeep racing along at 40 miles an hour.

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## Maybe Congress Is Fooling Itself!

"You can fool all of the people some of the time, and some of the people all the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time," Abraham Lincoln once said.

Congress believes he was but two-thirds right.

For weeks Congress has been debating the soldier vote bill. It has been a matter of words, words, words—millions of words. Personal political ambitions have been clothed in patriotic speeches. Soldiers have been given a right-handed pat and a left-handed stab in the back. You can take every word that has been spoken, shake them in a bag and nothing would come out but hot air.

Congressmen, who haven't read the Constitution since grammar school days, have been busy quoting it in order to prove elusive points. The question of "States' Rights" has not received so much interest since the Fathers of our Country first established the democratic form of government.

Some Senators and Representatives have visualized the crumbling of our entire system of government if soldiers get an easy method of casting their ballots. It was during another war that men filling the same congressional seats glibly passed an amendment to the same Constitution. You might remember it—it was the Prohibition Amendment.

It may be well to point out that the same Congressmen who are so concerned about the constitutionality of the Federal Vote Bill are willing to toss aside a tradition of democratic government—a tradition which is as strong as the Constitution itself—in refusing to go on record with their "ayes" and "nays."

"States' Rights" have also assumed paramount importance. They have been neglected for a long time—but were found convenient to hide behind when political questions were made the subjects for debate.

The same men on the Hill who are pleading for states' rights lead the way in obtaining federal patronage, federal relief. In doing so they undermine the power of states' rights at the very source. It was the same group who ignored the "States' Rights" plea of the ranchers in Jackson, Wyo., when the government took their land for a national park. It was not convenient to worry about "States' Rights" then. It is now. This is a political year.

Numerous amendments, bills and proposals have been submitted to both Houses. Many are designed to confuse the issue and delay final passage. Others have the smokey smell of a ward-heeler's convention. None provide an adequate soldier voting system.

Congress is all mixed up. The members have assumed the attitude that they are doing the soldiers a favor in providing them with the means and the right to vote. We don't get it. Congress was extremely anxious to give the soldiers a gun and a uniform. The members made many flag-waving speeches on the subject of "Democracy vs. Nazism." The members are all extremely proud when a battle is fought and won. They say so. But when it gets around to the individual soldier and his vote, then, Mr. and Miss Doughboy, you aren't doing them a favor, they're doing you one. They're giving a little consideration to your right to vote—but a lot more to the political issues at stake.

We don't pretend to speak for the servicemen. Our job is reporting the news which we feel is important to them. We have followed congressional debates and read the various bills proposed. Frankly, we are disgusted. Despite the unbiased testimony of Secretary of War Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Knox on the issue of mailing the many ballots to all theaters of operation, many representatives of the people insist that the two Secretaries are playing politics.

For the fighting men and women it isn't a question of filling out a card and mailing it home for a ballot or writing in the names of the local candidate for dogcatcher on the returned ballot. Fighting men would probably be willing to stand on their heads and cast their ballots—if they knew their votes were going to be collected, counted and that the individuals they helped elect were going to be accepted for office without further argument.

Instead of assuming this attitude—Congress is determined to make the whole affair as complex as possible and if possible to shift the entire responsibility onto the states. Some states have agreed to cooperate, others have turned thumbs down on the subject. Some soldiers under this system might vote, others wouldn't stand a ghost of a chance.

The voice of the soldiers will be heard. Their voices are the voices of democracy, voices lifted in battle cries—not in political mud-slinging.

As a soldier simply wrote to Army Times: "I think if a man is serving his country, he should be able to vote for the men who rule that country."

The soldiers aren't being fooled by congressional chatter, their families aren't being fooled. Maybe the Congressmen are just fooling themselves.

## Father Hubbard Predicts No More War In Alaska

CAMP McQUAIDE, Calif.—Father Bernard Hubbard, famed explorer, mountain climber and priest, Glacier, Alaska, predicted that there will be no more war in Alaska in a lecture on the "Aleutian Battleground" here. "A ring of steel was formed around Attu and Kiska when the Jap invasions started by American warships of every class," Father Hubbard said. "This display of power, with the loss of Attu, sent the Japs

scampering for home."

The Japs escaped from Kiska by boats and submarines, he said. Boats came to shore in a blanket of fog, and the Japs had advance knowledge of weather conditions because they had weather stations on Amchitka Island. Weather in the Aleutians follows only one track, from Japan up around the circle to Alaska, never the other way, so that in this way Japs had the advantage.

## Christianity Returning Home!



## Letters To The Editor

Gentlemen:

A very good friend of mine, Pfc. Ralph Ammerman, Camp Butler, N. C.—sent me the best of Christmas presents, a subscription for a year to Army Times. All I have in the world, my foster son, is a T/Sgt. in the Chemical Warfare service of the Army—Joseph E. Pierceall. He is now at APO 634, c/o Postmaster, New York, N. Y. I was a Sergeant of the Marine Corps in the first World War, and can't pass the physical exam to get back in this one.

In the last issue of the Army Times you carried two very swell poems, "I Have My Memories" by Cpl. Dougherty and "A Dream of Tomorrow" by Edwin A. Wall. If it is possible, would you let those two guys know that somebody appreciates 'em so. All I have left is memories too. Think Cpl. Dougherty's poem is fine. I've been keeping a scrap book of poems for years and years. The two poems from the last issue of the Army paper have already gone in it.

You have a swell paper and I read it from cover to cover. I see things I did and thought in the first World War, things that probably my foster son Bud, is doing somewhere—and thinking.

William H. Tucker,  
331 Parkview Heights,  
Knox, Indiana.

Gentlemen:

Your publication is truly an enlisted man's guide. And in several respects fulfills some of the functions that Yank, the Army weekly, overlooks. For example, your January 22nd issue invites servicemen's comments on the specific issues of the day. Many servicemen realize that the political front is equally as important as the battlefield. Your paper is serving to remind those of us who become "over-regimented," that it is our duty to use our heads as well as our bodies.

The President was aware of this when he spoke recently. He denounced the "whining demands of selfish pressure groups who seek to feather their nests while young Americans are dying." Most of our daily newspapers fooled the public on the civilian draft, and thereby widened the gap between servicemen and civilians. The President's request for a civilian draft was contingent upon passage of four previous measures affecting corporations and profits. Servicemen should know that war profiteering is caused by the failure of Congress.

Pvt. M. Chesy,  
McCaw General Hospital,  
Walla Walla, Washington.

Gentlemen:

Address this to the fellow who thinks he knows it all over here. He's jealous because the Infantry is getting new medals.

Well, fellow, you are in the states by that address, and I gather you don't know a thing about combat. Have you ever tried to climb a high, slippery mountain in snow and cold? The Germans spot you and you try to dig a fox hole or slit trench in solid rock? Then for about eight days you lie in mud, rain, snow sometimes without food.

Yeh, fellow, I'm in the Infantry.

Been here through the Italian campaign so far. As yet I haven't seen the day an Ordnance man has been up at the front.

Pfc. Pat DeLuca,  
APO 45, c/o Postmaster,  
New York, N. Y.

For how much longer are we going to allow inefficient officials to blame the consequences of their stupidity on the American public? My family at home, along with the families of other servicemen, make up a large part of the American public and I am plenty tired of having that public called "apathetic" and blamed for every boner pulled by some moronic bureaucrat.

Lt. Carl B. Quinn, Jr.,  
1831 N. 10th St.,  
Phoenix, Arizona.

Gentlemen:

You are well aware that we are plenty busy these days on the Italian front but we have moments that we relax and draw conclusions of the events surrounding us. We also talk of our future and the future of our great country. We are all going to return home better citizens with a keener insight toward protecting our country and peace of the world.

For these reasons we are going to organize our own new Legion after this war to carry out our plans for future America and a peaceful world. I am enclosing herewith a copy of

a paper I have written that I would like to put before all the members of our armed forces and am offering it to your paper for publication.

### A NEW LEGION

Our highest officials of state right down to our families back home are discussing Post War Plans and are our men and women in all branches of the service, on all fronts and at our training bases back in the U.S.A. Our free moment thoughts and conversations start with, "Our Future After Victory" and sums up to, "That Its Up To Us."

We know that we have the greatest form of government in the world but in the future we want to have more to do with it. To prevent anything happening to it, such as, this recent threat, that brewed so long, with no little attention being paid to it by our own country.

When these wide wars are finished we want to organize the Greatest Legion of ex-service men and women, in our country, that this world has ever known. We shall band together in the smallest communities to our largest cities and unite as one great organization.

Our first and main purpose shall be, to see to it, that Peace shall reign over this world forever. Of course many steps must be taken. The primary one shall be, to appoint representatives who have been schooled in foreign relations and military affairs to countries all over the world to study conditions, render assistance where they may and in report conditions found periodically to our National Headquarters. In this manner we can keep our fingers on the world's pulse and act immediately upon anything unfavorable that might tend to disturb the peace of the world.

Let us not return to civilian life after this war with the attitude of "What is Uncle Sam going to give us in return for our activities in this war." We are fighting this war for ourselves and our families that we may continue to live in the "Freedom" created by "God" and adopted by our forefathers in our great country.

I am making this appeal to you men and women in our armed forces from a fringe of this world-wide front. We don't know just who of us will return home; that shall be God's will. Let us hope that those who do return shall carry out this plan to create "The New Legion" to preserve peace in accord with the "New World Order."

Owen A. Haines,  
APO No. 464, c/o Postmaster,  
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

I'd like to suggest the following: That all ex-servicemen be admitted to any union to which they apply. No closed union books to ex-servicemen!

No initiation fees for ex-servicemen entering unions.

Seniority be granted in unions to ex-servicemen for the length of time each man served in the armed forces.  
S/Sgt. Nathan Cohen,  
Hq. Det., Sec. 1,  
Camp Van Dorn, Miss.

MILLIONS OF articles of Army clothing and equipment are being repaired each month by Quartermaster Repair shops all over the world.

OVER 114 tons of flour per month are used by the bakers of the Quartermaster Corps at Camp Gordon, Ga.

## Guest Editorial Enemy Has Grown Stronger

By MAJ. GEN. GEORGE V. STRONG  
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2

The Germany Army has nearly three times as many combat divisions in the field today as there were when the attack on Poland began four years ago.

The number of workers employed in war industries in Nazi-dominated territories has risen from 23,000,000 at the start of the war to a present total of 35,000,000 and the weapons which they are making are, in some cases, better than any which the United Nations have. One of their new weapons, a rocket gun, weighs less than 1800 pounds and it has a fire power equal to six heavy field howitzers, weighing nine tons apiece.

Even with the loss of Italian aid, Germany's position has been only slightly weakened. The German food ration is higher in caloric content than at the outbreak of the war, and there is nothing in the German economic picture to justify confidence in the immediate downfall of the Nazi structure.



Once the United Nations' forces have reached the lines on which the Germans are determined to stand, the days of inexpensive victories will end. Further advances will be contested yard by yard and foot by foot and by well-trained veteran troops. Japanese manpower resources in and out of Japan are very great. The morale of both the armed forces and civilian population is excellent and geographic factors give her tremendous added strength. The Solomon Islands are only an outpost, more than 3000 miles from the heart of the empire. We have yet to reach any main Japanese line of resistance or any point which they are apparently determined to hold at all costs.

The Japanese are in a strong position today and their power in many respects is steadily increasing. The longer we leave them in virtual control of East Asia, the more difficult the eventual struggle will be.

The main advantage we have is our ability to produce the weapons of war. If, through our unwillingness to face the facts, we give up this advantage, we may find our opportunity for victory has escaped us permanently. To insure the accomplishment of our war mission—the defeat of Germany and Japan—demands the whole-hearted single-minded effort not only of every man, woman and child in the country, but also every bit of productive power, inventive genius and executive ability we possess.

## ALL PRESENT OR ACCOUNTED FOR

V-Mail, we have been told, is usually accurate. But Maj. Andrew W. Petroskey, who has charge of the Infantry School book shop at FORT BENNING, Ga., can cite one case in which V-mail failed. Major Petroskey received a letter from a captain overseas requesting he be sent an Infantry School ring. The captain drew a circle to indicate his ring size. But V-mail reduced the circle to the size of a baby's finger.

Members of Co. B, 27th Tank Battalion at CAMP CAMPBELL, Ky., couldn't believe it. Mess attendants stood before them chanting: "Here's the menu; will you order breakfast in bed?" The commanding officer, Capt. Kenneth F. Maxey, Jr. had ordered it in reward for their fine showing in tank-crew gunnery tests.

This is the familiar tale of the long-delayed letter finally arriving, but this time there's a twist. Sgt. Clarence Sanford, CAMP BRECKINRIDGE, Ky., received the letter 19 months after it had been mailed. The envelope bore his name, rank, and the correct address of one of his previous locations. It had followed him to Africa and back. But the signature read, "with love, your sister." Sergeant Sanford has no sister.

T/4 Bruce Caudill nearly caused a riot when he wore his camouflage fatigues to breakfast in CAMP CROWDER, Mo., mess hall. A KP rushed over and yelled: "Get the devil out of here; you can't eat in this place in your pajamas!" Mail clerks at CAMP EDWARDS, Mass., grew tired of hearing 1st Lt. Milton Tuber complain daily because they had no mail for him. So they handed him a letter signed by the message center staff. It stated briefly: "Write and you will be written to."

A fellow officer asked Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the fleet, what he thought his new

## Red Tape Prevents Proper Pilots' Pay

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY—An example of how red tape occasionally interferes with fairness, even in a democratic army has come to light here recently.

A number of pilots who have been taking up Army cooperation planes daily and aiding artillery batteries by serving as observation posts, doing exceptionally useful work, have been refused flying pay, because of complexities in their status.

These fliers, specially trained in North Africa in artillery observation, wear pilots' wings, but artillery, instead of air corps insignia. Because the school in which they trained is not recognized officially by the Air Corps they do not receive the extra pay, and must return to the United States for retraining in a flying school accredited by the Air Corps before their flying status can be legally recognized.

It is understood that General H. H. Arnold has personally intervened for these men, but the conditions have not permitted any exceptions to be made.

## Old Workers Go Back To General Electric

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—President Gerard Swope of the General Electric Company, stated that 2,400 employees of the company who had entered the armed services since Pearl Harbor have returned to jobs in the plant.

There are still 3,236 of the company's employees in service, Mr. Swope said. One hundred and fifty-six have lost their lives or are reported missing.

"As our employees come home we hope to have their old jobs waiting for them," he noted. "There has been a tremendous expansion in the company since Pearl Harbor. We now have 192,000 employees as compared with 65,000 in peacetime. It's going to take considerable readjustment to give the men the jobs they left at their country's call but we sincerely hope this can be done."

On JANUARY 1, 1944, the Army Air Forces numbered 2,385,000 officers and men.

title might be under proposed legislation to increase the rank of several top military and naval officers. "I don't know," he replied. "Maybe, arch-admiral." Snapped the questioner: "Okay, I'll call you 'Your Warship.'"

A devotee of good music almost went berserk in a CAMP POLK, La., service club. He asked for Frank's Sonata—and got Frank Sinatra.

It's okay for a girl to kiss a serviceman on their first date, according to a poll taken among GI's at FORT DEVENS, Mass. If the kiss is just casual it is the girl's way of saying she had a good time, they said. The poll also disclosed that: (1) a married woman may attend camp dances while her husband is overseas; (2) a girl 19 is old enough to marry but she'd be wiser to wait a couple of years; (3) romance can't be built on letter writing.

Interviewing recruits in the classification division of the AAFTC at MIAMI BEACH, Fla., is a job that often calls for a sense of humor. One new soldier, asked what the "highest position of leadership" he ever held, replied proudly: "I was in charge of five cows!"

His buddies now call Corpl. John Wilson, a company clerk ON MANEUVERS somewhere in Tennessee, the "Alphabet Man" since they watched him begin a search for an extra pair of socks. From his "A" bag, Wilson produced two other bags that were fairly roomy. Then from each of these he began to extract bag after bag, each labeled with a letter. Finally he found "S" and his socks. Wilson began his collection when he bought a couple of extra bags to keep his things neat on maneuvers—but the assortment, big and little, just kept growing. "J" is for jacket, field; "P" is for his pipe assortment, and so on through the alphabet. They are still watching to learn what he keeps in his "Z" bag.

First Sergeant Marcucci at CAMP HOOD, Tex., took a last minute look at his watch, grabbed his helmet liner and dashed out into the chill pre-dawn. He raised his whistle to issue his dream-shattering blast—and stopped, mouth agape. For the entire company had fallen out for reveille, without benefit of signal or invitation. When the performance was repeated the next morning, the sergeant ordered a halt. "It does not look well for the first sergeant to be the last man out for reveille," he protested.

## General Clark Warns Against Attacks on Church Property

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY—Strict instructions have been given by Lt. Gen. Mark Clark to the Fifth Army that in its advance on Rome all attacks on papal or church property should be carefully avoided unless absolutely dictated by military necessity.

Similar instructions have been given to the Allied Air Forces.

### Three Obstacles

The three main obstacles presented by this diplomatic courtesy are: (1) the abbey at Monte Cassino; (2) the Vatican property around pontifical Villa Castel Gandolfo on the Colli Laziali, which is high ground between the Anzio beachhead and Rome; and (3) the Tiber bridges in the Eternal City.

While the Germans are believed to be utilizing some clerical possessions for military purposes, and are known to be making use of the Tiber bridges to bring in reinforcements from the north, the instructions are being carried out.

It appears certain that the Germans have been using Monte Cassino as an artillery observation post, for which, on a hill dominating the valley, it is specially suited. There are reports that it has been looted by the Germans. The Fifth Army's abstention from shelling the Abbey hampered the American advance notably, since the whole hillside beneath it was defended.

Castel Gandolfo, with its surrounding villas on the Laziali terrain, which has been fortified by the Germans, presents another problem.

The Tiber bridges present an even



COMPANY CLERK'S FRIEND  
Inventor Williams at right

—8th Arm'd Photo.

## Company Clerk's Friend Is Boon to Form Completers

NORTH CAMP POLK, La.—The Company Clerk's Friend, or a device to keep personnel happy in the field is offered by the 8th Armored division's 58th Armored Infantry Battalion Personnel section to harassed form completers.

The Company Clerk's Friend is a homemade field desk, designed to supplement the issue field desk, holding the forty-eleven various forms required by the company clerk in 29 compartments. One of the Friends goes to each company clerk in Personnel and allows him to keep his own business at his fingertips.

### Designed by Store Manager

The desk was designed by T/4 Donald E. Williams, a former Fort Madison, Iowa, store manager who is now chief clerk of the 58th Personnel. T/Sgt. William J. McCullough, Baltimore, Md., sergeant major of the section, and WOJG Jack L. Elshire, personnel officer, put in finishing touches, but Williams gets all credit for the idea.

The desk weighs about 50 pounds when loaded with six months' supplies and ready for action. It is constructed of fairly light wood front

and back and the cover, which is the front, can be used as a writing table.

By measurement it is nine inches deep, 20 inches high and 24 inches wide. The extra form files are in three sizes, 4 1/4, 5 1/4 and 11 inches wide.

The desks, five of them, one for each company clerk, were built in the battalion carpenter shop by Sgt. Douglas Van Wie and Pvt. William Biddle. The two suggested an extra time-saving feature, a rope eye in each corner by which the desk can be lashed to the side of a six-by-six truck over the issue field desks so the clerks can keep on working during roadside halts.

"Handiest thing I ever saw," was the report of Cpl. George Finley, Company A company clerk, a Pittsburgh, Pa., student turned soldier. "It really does the trick."

Before devising the Friend, Personnel section carried its supplies in several large file boxes, necessitating long searches by each clerk for a few forms.

"That's the beauty of the thing," Sergeant Williams explained. "Nobody gets in anybody's way."

## Army Fire Losses Below Civilian Rate

FORT DOUGLAS, Utah—Army property and equipment losses due to fire are well below civilian losses in comparison to valuation, Col. Edwin C. Kelton, Service Command Engineer, reported to the headquarters of Major General David M. Coach, Jr., Commanding General of the Ninth Service Command.

Throughout the nation, civilian losses due to fire during the past fiscal year were \$1.43 per \$1,000 valuation, while Army statistics show only a 31 cent loss per \$1,000 valuation.

He reported the per capita loss, also, is well below civilian figures. During the last fiscal year, the civilian loss was \$2.58 per capita in the United States while in the Ninth Service Command the Army loss was \$1.73.

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Print the following information on a separate sheet of paper.

Full name—complete Military Address—Serial No. & Rank—Date enlisted—Complete Home Address—Birth (Day, Month, Year, State)—Height & Weight—Race & Nationality—Married or Single—Beneficiary (Age, Address & Relationship)—State whether \$1000.00, \$2000.00, \$3000.00 policy desired.

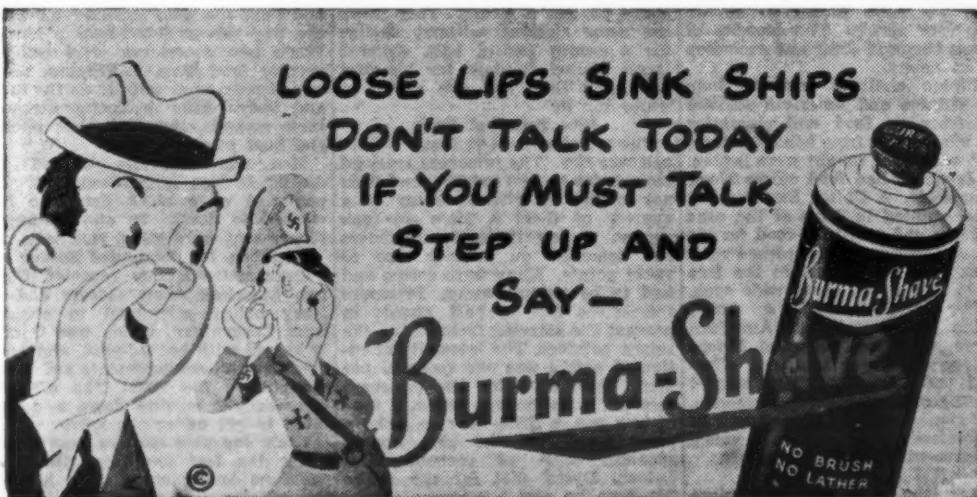
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# Japs Torture American Prisoners

(Continued from Page 1)

had Japanese tokens or money in their possession were beheaded.

In groups of 500 to 1000 men, the prisoners were marched along the national road of Bataan toward San Fernando, in Pampanga Province. Those marchers who still had personal belongings were stripped of them; the Japanese slapped and beat them with sticks, as they marched along without food or water on a scorchingly hot day. Colonel Dyess, in a middle group, gave this description of "The March of Death":

"A Japanese soldier took my canteen, gave the water to a horse, and threw the canteen away. We passed a Filipino prisoner of war who had been bayoneted. Men recently killed were lying along the roadside, many had been run over and flattened by Japanese trucks. Many American prisoners were forced to act as porters for military equipment. Such treatment caused the death of a sergeant in my squadron, the 21st Pursuit. Patients bombed out of a nearby hospital, half dazed and wandering about in pajamas and slippers, were thrown into our marching column of prisoners. What their fate was I do not know. At 10 o'clock that night we were forced to retrace our march for two hours, for no apparent reason.

## Refused Water

"At midnight we were crowded into an enclosure too narrow to lie down in. An officer asked permission to get water and a Japanese beat him with a rifle butt. Finally a Japanese officer permitted us to drink water from a nearby carabao wallow.

"Before daylight the next morning, the 11th, we were awakened and marched down the road. Japanese trucks speeded by. A Japanese soldier swung his rifle from one of them in passing, and knocked an American prisoner unconscious beside the road.

"Through the dust clouds and blistering heat, we marched that entire day without food. We were allowed to drink dirty water from a roadside stream at noon. Some time later three officers were taken from our marching column, thrown into an automobile and driven off. I never learned what became of them. They never arrived at any of the prison camps.

"Our guards repeatedly promised us food, but never produced it. The night of the 11th, we again were searched and then the march resumed. Totally done in, American and Filipino prisoners fell out frequently, and threw themselves moaning beside the roadside. The stronger were not permitted to help the weaker. We then would hear shots behind us.

"At 3 o'clock on the morning of April 12, they shooed us into a barbed-wire bull pen big enough to accommodate 200. We were 1200 inside the pen—no room to lie down, human filth and maggots were everywhere.

## Buried Alive

"Throughout the 12th, we were introduced to a form of torture which came to be known as the sun treatment. We were made to sit in the boiling sun all day long without cover. We had very little water; our thirst was intense. Many of us went crazy and several died. The Japanese dragged out the sick and delirious. Three Filipino and three American soldiers were buried while still alive.

"On the 13th, each of those who survived was given a mess kit of rice. We were given another full day of the sun treatment. At nightfall, we were forced to resume our march. We marched without water until dawn of April 14, with one two-hour interval when we were permitted to sit beside the roadside.

"The very pace of our march itself was a torture. Sometimes we had to go very fast, with the Japanese pacing us on bicycles. At other times, we were forced to shuffle along very slowly. The muscles of my legs began to draw and each step was an agony.

"Filipino civilians tried to help both Filipino and American soldiers by tossing us food and cigarettes from windows or from behind houses. Those who were caught were beaten. The Japanese had food stores along the roadside. A United States Army colonel pointed to some of the cans of salmon and asked for food for his men. A Japanese officer picked up a can and hit the colonel in the face with it, cutting his cheek wide open. Another colonel and a brave Filipino picked up three American soldiers who had collapsed before the Japs could get to them. They placed them on a cart and started down the road toward San Fernando. The Japanese seized them as well as the soldiers, who were in a coma, and horse-whipped them fiercely.

## Not Even Gall . . .

"Along the road in the Province

of Pampanga there are many wells. Half-crazed with thirst, six Filipino soldiers made a dash for one of the wells. All six were killed. As we passed Lubao we marched by a Filipino soldier gutted and hanging over a barbed-wire fence. Late that night of the 14th we were jammed into another bull pen at San Fernando with again no room to lie down. During the night Japanese soldiers with fixed bayonets charged into the compound to terrorize the prisoners.

"Before daylight on April 15 we were marched out and 115 of us were packed into a small narrow-gauge box car. The doors were closed and locked. Movement was impossible. Many of the prisoners were suffering from diarrhea and dysentery. The heat and stench was unbearable. We all wondered if we would get out of the box car alive. At Capiz Tarlac we were taken out and given the sun treatment for three hours. Then we were marched to Camp O'Donnell, a prison camp under construction, surrounded with barbed-wire and high towers, with separate inner compounds of wire. On this last leg of the journey the Japanese permitted the stronger to carry the weaker.

"I made that march of about 85 miles in six days on one mess kit of rice. Other Americans made 'The March of Death' in 12 days, without any food whatever. Much of the time, of course, they were given the sun treatment along the way."

The prisoners taken at Corregidor, among whom were Commander McCoy and Colonel Mellnik, had no experience quite like the death march. But after the surrender, the 7000 Americans and 5000 Filipinos were concentrated in a former balloon station known as the Kindley Field Garage area—by that time only a square of concrete about 100 yards to the side, with one side extending into the water of the bay. The 12,000 prisoners, including all the wounded who were able to walk, were kept on this concrete floor without food for a week. There was only one water spigot for the 12,000 men and a 12-hour wait to fill a canteen was the usual rule. After seven days the men received their first rations—one mess kit of rice and a can of sardines.

## Filipinos Friendly

The Corregidor prisoners were forced to march through Manila on May 23, 1942, having previously been forced to jump out of the barges which brought them over from the island while they were still a hundred yards from the beach. Thus, said Colonel Mellnik, "we were marched through Manila presenting the worst appearance possible—wet, bedraggled, hungry, thirsty, and many so weak from illness they could hardly stand." Commander McCoy added, however, that the Japanese purpose of making this a triumphal victory parade was frustrated by the friendliness of Filipino civilians.

"All during the march through Manila," said Commander McCoy, "the heat was terrific. The weaker ones in our ranks began to stumble during the first mile. These were cuffed back into the line and made to march until they dropped. If no guards were in the immediate vicinity, the Filipinos along the route tried to revive the prisoners with ices, water and fruit. These Filipinos were severely beaten if caught by the guards."

Colonel Dyess' sworn statement declared that the Japanese officer commanding Camp O'Donnell, where the survivors of the Bataan death march were imprisoned, delivered a speech to the American and Filipino soldiers telling them that they were not prisoners of war and would not be treated as such, but were captives without rights or privileges.

There were virtually no water facilities at Camp O'Donnell. Prisoners stood in line for six to 10 hours to get a drink. They wore the same clothing without change for a month and a half. Colonel Dyess waited 35 days for his first bath, and then had one gallon of water for it.

## Rice Principal Food

The principal food at Camp O'Donnell was rice. The prisoners received meat twice in two months, and then not enough to give as many as a quarter of them a piece an inch square. A few times the prisoners had comotes, an inferior type of sweet potato. Many were rotten and had to be thrown away. Prisoners themselves had to post guards to prevent the starving from eating the rotten potatoes. The intermittent ration of potato was one spoonful per man. Once or twice the prisoners received a few mango beans, a type of cow pea, a little flour to make a paste gravy for the rice, and a spoonful each of coconut lard. Colonel Dyess' diet for the entire 361 days he was a prisoner of the

Japanese, with the exception of some American and British Red Cross food he received, was a sort of watery juice with a little paste and rice. Some Japanese operated a black market and sold those prisoners who had money a small can of fish for five dollars.

After the prisoners had been at Camp O'Donnell for one week, the death rate among American soldiers was 20 a day, and among Filipino soldiers 150 a day. After two weeks the death rate had increased to 50 a day among Americans and 500 a day among Filipinos. To find men strong enough to dig graves was a problem. Shallow trenches were dug to hold 10 bodies each.

"The actual conditions I find impossible to describe," Colonel Dyess' statement reads. "It is impossible from a description to visualize how horrible they really were."

One dilapidated building was set aside and called a hospital. Hundreds of men lay naked on the bare floor without covering of any kind. There was no medicine of any kind. The doctors had not even water to wash human waste from their patients. Some afflicted with dysentery remained out in the weather near the latrines until they died.

## Human Skeletons

Men shrank from 200 pounds to 90. They had no buttocks. They were human skeletons.

"It was plain and simple starvation," Colonel Dyess' statement reads. "It was difficult to look at a man lying still and determine whether he was dead or alive."

The Japanese promised medicines, but never produced them. Once the Japanese allowed the Red Cross at Manila to bring in quinine. How much, the prisoners never found out. The Japanese did not issue enough to cure 10 cases of malaria and there were thousands.

The sick as well as those merely starving were forced into labor details by the Japanese. Many times men did not return from work. By May 1, 1942, only about 20 out of every company of 200 were able to go on work details. Many died in the barracks overnight. Frequently, for no apparent reason, the prisoners were forced to line up and stand in the sun for hours.

Around June 1, the American prisoners at Camp O'Donnell were separated from their Filipino comrades in arms and moved to Cabanatuan Concentration Camp in Luzon. There Colonel Dyess joined Colonel Mellnik and Commander McCoy.

Conditions at Cabanatuan were slightly improved—there was adequate drinking water and muddy seepage wells provided water for bathing. Japanese brutality continued, however.

## Steal Valuables

"I had been at Cabanatuan one day," Colonel Dyess' statement reads, "when a Jap came through the barracks looting. He found a watch hidden in some equipment of a man not present. As I was sitting nearby, he punched me severely to show his feeling at the idea of a prisoner still having a watch."

Rice remained the principal diet at Cabanatuan. On one occasion the Japanese gave the American prisoners three chickens for 500 men, and on another occasion 50 eggs for 500 men. As a result, their propaganda later told the world the American prisoners in the Philippines were being fed on chickens and eggs.

Officers were not forced to work at Cabanatuan, but could volunteer to take out work details. Colonel Dyess so volunteered.

"The Japs frequently mistreated Americans working for them," his statement reads. "Once when a frail American private was not digging a ditch to suit his guard, the guard grabbed the shovel from him and beat him across the back with it. The boy had to be sent to the hospital. One Jap carried a golf club and beat the men working for him the way one wouldn't beat a horse. When two Americans were caught getting food from a Filipino, they were beaten unmercifully on the face and body. After a doctor dressed their wounds, the Japs took sticks and beat them again."

Men were literally worked to death. It was not unusual for 20 per cent of a work detail to be worked to death. In one instance, 75 per cent were killed that way.

## Beatings for Attempted Escape

Commander McCoy reported that two American Army officers and a Navy officer attempted to escape from Cabanatuan, which was thickly ringed with barbed-wire, and had machine gun emplacements and towers outside the wire. The officers were caught moving down a drain ditch to get under the wire.

Their Japanese captors beat them about the feet and legs till they could no longer stand, then kicked the officers and jumped on them.

The next morning the three Americans, stripped to their shorts, were taken out on the road in full view of the camp, their hands were tied behind them, and they were pulled up by ropes from an overhead purchase, so that they had to remain standing, but bent forward to ease the pressure on their arms.

They were kept in this position in the blazing sun for two full days. Periodically the Japanese beat them with a two-by-four, and any Filipino unlucky enough to pass that way was compelled to beat them, too. If he failed to beat them hard enough, the Japanese beat him. After two days of this, one of the officers was beheaded and the other two were shot.

The Japanese made every effort to humiliate their prisoners of war. They would force them to stand and call them vile names. When one older American colonel turned away from a Japanese reviling him, he was knocked unconscious with a blackjack. American flags were habitually and designedly used as rags in the Japanese kitchens.

## 30 Die Each Day

The death rate at Cabanatuan for June and July, 1942, was 30 Americans a day, according to the sworn statements of the three officers. The rate for August, 1942, was more than 20 a day. The rate for September, 1942, was 15 a day—because by that time most of the weaker men were already dead. During October, 1942, the rate ranged upward from 16 a day to 19 a day and was increasing when Colonel Dyess, Colonel Mellnik and Commander McCoy left on October 26, 1942.

By that date, 3000 of the 12,200 Army, Navy and Marine Corps prisoners at Cabanatuan had died. There were 2500 in the hospitals, and the American doctors doubted that any of them would live.

The chief cause of death was starvation. This was definitely established by autopsies performed by both American and Japanese doctors. After it was determined that the men were starving to death, the Japanese answer was that there was no food available. There was a great abundance of food available in the Philippines at the time.

Other diseases caused indirectly by starvation were wet beri beri (in which the feet, ankles and head swell to twice their size), dry beri beri, dysentery, diarrhea, malaria, scurvy, blindness, diphtheria, yellow jaundice and dengue fever. Several men went completely blind.

## Hold Up Medical Supplies

The Japanese eventually permitted the Red Cross in Manila to send medical supplies but after they arrived they were not unpacked for many days and during this period many died. Colonel Dyess had dengue fever, yellow jaundice and later scurvy sores. His weight shrank from 175 to 130 pounds, and he was given no medicine. At 130 pounds, he was considered a fat man in the camp.

High Japanese officers regularly inspected the camp and knew of conditions. During inspection, prisoners were forced to wear their best clothes, which were rags—some men had no shirts, only trousers, and many had no shoes.

One inspection, said Colonel Mellnik, was conducted by a Japanese general. An American lieutenant colonel was called out to accompany the general's group. He pointed out that many officers and enlisted men were too weak to stand in the ranks. "We have many sick here," he said courageously. The Japanese general, who spoke excellent English, asked:

## "Why?"

The mess barracks was nearby. The American lieutenant colonel pointed to a meal of white rice and thin carrot-top soup.

"Here is why," he said. "We are all starving."

"That will be enough," snapped the Japanese general. "Your men are not starving. They need more exercise."

## General Ignores Plea

The lieutenant colonel tried to say more, but Japanese guards quickly stepped in and restrained him. The Japanese general curtly turned on his heel and continued his inspection with an air of boredom and indifference.

The Japanese took 400 prisoners who were technical men, gave them a physical examination, issued clothes to them, and sent them to Japan to work in factories. Another shipment of 1000 technical men for Japan was being arranged when Colonel Dyess, Colonel Mellnik and Commander McCoy left Cabanatuan on October 26, 1942. These three officers and 966 other American officers and enlisted men had been crowded into the hold of a 7000-ton British-built freighter at Manila for shipment to Davao on the island of

Mindanao, with stops at Cebu and Iloilo.

The voyage took 11 days. The hold was filthy and vermin-infested. Some prisoners were lucky enough to get a place on the junk-filled, rain-swept deck. Two men died on the trip. On Nov. 7, 1942, the Americans were unloaded at Lansang Lumber Company, near Davao Penal Colony. The sun treatment for two hours followed, and then the group was forced to march more than 15 miles to the penal colony. Many were so weakened they fell by the roadside. In this instance, Japanese picked them up, threw them into trucks, and carried them along.

It developed that the Japanese commanding officer at the penal colony, which in peace times had been operated for criminals by the Philippine Bureau of Prisons, was disturbed when he saw the condition of the Americans. He had requested able-bodied laborers. Instead, he shouted, he had been sent walking corpses.

## All Forced to Labor

In spite of the condition of the prisoners, they were without exception put to hard labor—chaplains, officers, and enlisted men alike. Colonel Dyess, bare-footed for a month and a half, was forced to clear jungle and plow every day.

During Colonel Dyess' 361 days as a prisoner of war, he received \$10 in pay from the Japanese. To get the \$10 he was forced to "sign a statement saying that he had received more than \$250, with clothes, food and lodging. No clothes were issued until American and British Red Cross supplies began to arrive at Davao, an event Colonel Dyess' statement describes as "The salvation of the American prisoners of war."

Food was slightly better at Davao. In addition to rice, the prisoners received once a day a small portion of mango beans, and some comotes, green papayas, casavas, or cooking bananas. However, most of the prisoners already were suffering from beri beri and the food was not sufficient to prevent the disease from progressing. Although oranges and lemons were abundant in the vicinity, the Japanese would not allow prisoners to have them. The brutality of Japanese officers continued. One lieutenant habitually beat prisoners. According to the statement of Colonel Mellnik, this lieutenant had done most of his fighting at the rear when in action, and had been assigned to prison duty as a punishment. He avenged himself on the prisoners.

The camp commandant made a speech to the prisoners shortly after their arrival.

"You have been used to a soft, easy life since your capture," he said. "All that will be different here. You will learn about hard labor. Every prisoner will continue to work until he is actually hospitalized. Punishment for malingering will be severe."

These orders were rigidly enforced. When Colonel Dyess, Colonel Mellnik and Commander McCoy escaped from Davao in April, 1943, only 1100 of the 2000 prisoners there were able to work.

The arrival of two Red Cross boxes for each prisoner early in 1943 caused joy beyond description among the prisoners, according to the statements of the three officers. The boxes contained chocolate bars, cheese, tinned meats and sardines, cigarettes, a portion each of tea, cocoa, salt, pepper and sugar. Most important of all, quinine and sulfadiazine were included.

The Red Cross supplies had been received aboard a diplomatic ship in Japan in June, 1942. The prisoners never learned why it took them seven months to reach Davao.

A few days before Commander McCoy, Colonel Mellnik and Colonel Dyess escaped from Davao on April 4, 1943, one of the American prisoners, a hospital orderly was wantonly murdered by a Japanese sentry.

The orderly was digging comotes. Colonel Mellnik reported, outside the hospital stockade and directly beneath a watch tower. It was an extremely hot day. He called to a fellow prisoner to toss him a canteen from the stockade. As the orderly was about to drink from the canteen, the Japanese sentry in the tower shouted at him angrily.

## "Don't Shoot Again"

To show that the canteen contained only water, the orderly took it from his mouth and poured a little on the ground. Apparently because he did this, the sentry trained his rifle on him and fired. The bullet entered at the neck and shoulder and came out at the hip.

The orderly cried out: "Don't shoot me again." The sentry fired two more bullets into the man's body. He then emptied his clip at the man inside the hospital stockade, who ran for his life and was not hit.

## ODB Big Business--- 5 Million Customers

NEWARK, N. J.—The five millionth active account is on the books of the War Department Office of Dependency Benefits.

ODB accounts include family allowances and Class E allotments-of-pay administered on behalf of over ten million dependents of Army men and women, according to Brig. Gen. H. N. Gilbert, U. S. A., Director.

The huge war agency has mailed to date more than 53,500,000 monthly checks to Army men's families, for a total of well over three billion dollars.

### Lay Them End to End . . .

An interested statistician has estimated that if the total ODB disbursements were represented by dollar bills, laid end to end, they would make a ribbon long enough to tie around the world at the equator more than 12 times.

"In a very real sense, the ODB checks bind the world as one—the world of our fighting men and of their folks back home," said General Gilbert. "These checks for soldiers' families are a direct and personal bond between our men on the world-wide battle fronts and their loved ones back home. As such, they are vital to military and civilian morale and security."

Of the five million accounts now being paid, approximately three million are family allowances, paid directly to wives, children, and other dependent relatives of enlisted personnel, General Gilbert stated. Nearly half of the money disbursed in family allowance payments is deducted from the soldiers' pay; the remainder is contributed by the government. The two million Class E allotments-of-pay are assignments entirely from the Army men's and women's pay, he stated. Of these, over one million are sent directly to dependents; the remainder go to insurance companies for premiums on Army personnel's civilian life-insurance policies or to banks and to the soldiers' credit or to the credit of their dependents.

Early in January, the ODB mailed 4,601,580 checks in one day on behalf of over 10 million dependents in this country and in 41 foreign countries where payments are permitted by Treasury Department regulations. Thousands of allotments-of-pay are lumped in single checks covering amounts payable to individual insurance companies and certain banks each month, General Gilbert explained. That is why there are always fewer checks mailed each month than the total number of active accounts.

### Radio, Cable Used

The vast business of the ODB is transacted by radio and cable, as well as by mail from all parts of the globe. Messages from dependents have been received in 37 languages, ranging from Albanian to Welsh, and the translation group in the ODB Communications Branch has handled over 4,200 items in a single month. To date, more than 50 million pieces of mail, exclusive of checks have been handled in the ODB mail rooms.

The January check mailing alone totaled 47 large mail trucks, the Director revealed.

The ODB's tremendous business,

the largest operation of its kind in the world, has inspired praise from Government officials and business leaders, and appreciation from among the millions of people it serves.

## Rockets Used In Amphib. Operations In The South Seas

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC—American forces made use of rockets in the amphibian operations at Arawe and Cape Gloucester, New Britain, and at Saidor, New Guinea. It is now revealed.

Forces of the Sixth Army landed at Arawe on December 15 and at Saidor on January 2. Marines invaded Cape Gloucester on December 26.

An Army spokesman said rockets fired from landing craft and small vessels blasted brush and trees along the beach before the troops went ashore, and smashed Japanese gun positions on the Cape Gloucester airstrips before the marines moved in.

At Saidor landing craft and sub-chasers moved in close to the beach, firing rockets directly over the Higgins boats carrying the assault waves. The concussion was so heavy that 100 yards off shore it made pants legs whip against the shins of the men lying in the boats.

On land the rockets were used to blast the Japs from caves and deep pillboxes.

It is now announced that Australians battling for the tactical point of Sattieburg, New Guinea, last fall, were aided by American engineers who fired rockets at points of stubborn enemy resistance.

## Combat Soldier Is Thinking of Home

WASHINGTON—What the American soldiers in the combat lines are thinking about was told by Lt. Col. Lewis A. Riggins, who has been two and a half months with the ground forces in the front lines and has just returned home.

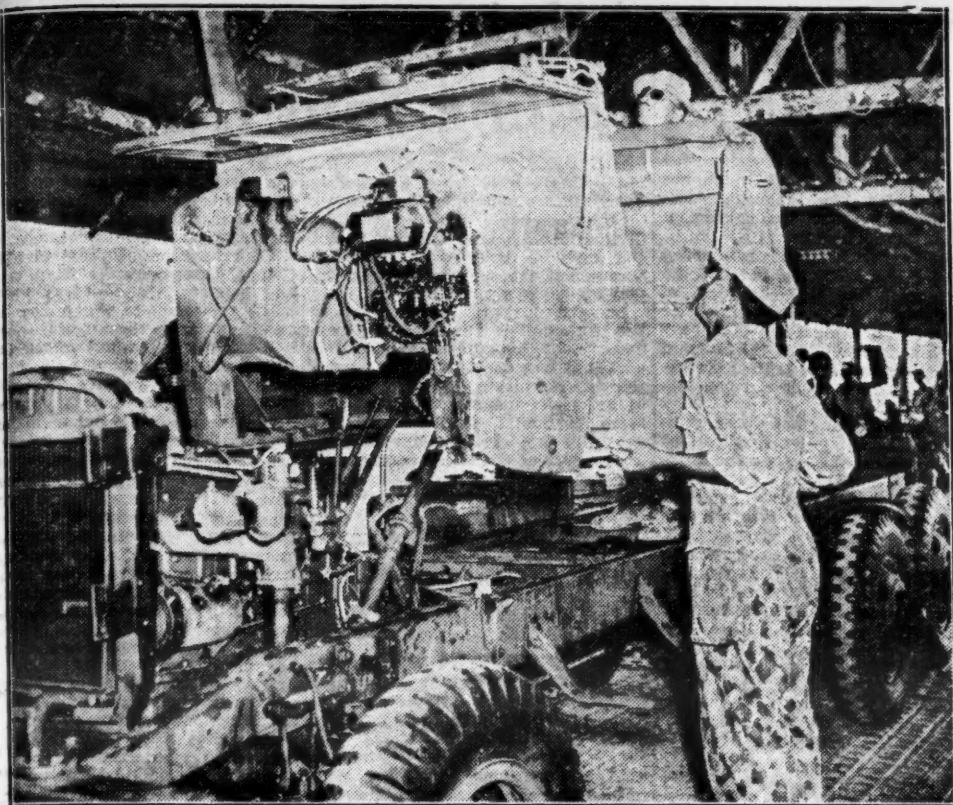
Troops are eager to hear whether civilians at home are getting enough to eat. They are interested in rationing and specifically in what foods are rationed. The possible return of prohibition is another live topic.

The most welcome gift to the fighting soldiers is a pair of heavy wool socks.

Canned rations issued in the front lines are always topics of discussion. Mail, of course, is another major topic. Mail from home is being delivered promptly and is always eagerly read.

A new clothing ration plan has been adopted which sends dry, clean clothing to the front lines for exchange.

The physical condition of the troops generally is fine, Colonel Riggins reports. The men are able to advance over terrain which appears impassable only because of their splendid physical condition.



TO SAVE valuable shipping space, QM now ships trucks to New Guinea in crates and assembles them on a tropical outdoor assembly line, manned by a battalion of Negro troops, who are pictured here mounting the cab on an almost completed 2½-ton truck only 20 minutes after the completely broken-down truck had been uncrated.

—Signal Corps Photo.

## LIFE AT THE FRONT

Reports On Fighting Men  
From All Over The World

### Some "Tinkertoy"

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC—Two husky Marine Corps sergeants were sitting in an improvised mess hall, tired and unshaven, and talking about machinery. "How we are going to put that tinkertoy together has got me beat," said Sgt. John R. Hall, of Portland, Ore. "I read the instructions and I think I know how it works," commented Sgt. George W. Espworths, of St. Louis, Mo. Inquiry revealed that the "tinkertoy" was a 15-ton bridge, and that they used the term generally for steel structures that are shipped in parts.

### Keeping Up Reputation

LONDON—At a salvage and reclamation depot here, Cpl. Nunzio E. Forti and Pfc. Donald Boyle, upstate New Yorkers, are helping to maintain the reputation of the American Army as the best-dressed in the world. Half of the clothing issued in this theater now consists of second-hand materials. Torn and worn-out uniforms are turned in for salvage and reappear as good as new. In the Quartermaster's stores. And millions of dollars worth of shipping space is thus being saved. American soldier-tailors share the sewing machines with English girls and work on a two-shift plan. The base factory is equipped with 120 electric sewing machines and a dry cleaning and pressing plant. It has 130 English girl employees.

### Music With Meals

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC—Marines in one of the camps in a jungle region, within easy reach of the Jap bombers, have music with their chow regularly. Their recreation unit recently installed an amplifying set, complete with a library of 150 recordings, in the mess hall. One man eats early chow and stands by to change the records. Current favorite is a swing-roo version of "The Wreck of Old 97."

### Looks After Gen. Clark

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY—Probably the most air-travelled ground soldier in the Fifth Army is T/Sgt. William C. Cheney, of Williamsburg, Va. His duties are to take care of Gen. Mark W. Clark, and in carrying these out he has been almost everywhere the leader has gone. He was the first Negro soldier to fly to Algiers, and later, with General Clark, was a passenger on one of the first ships to plough its way into Salerno. When the last word came from him, he was bivouaced in a tent along the lower ridge of the Apennines, from which he sloshed through the deep mud to the general's field headquarters. Before his Army days Cheney was a cook at a swank hotel at Daytona Beach, Fla. Often now he steps into the kitchen at the general's headquarters and concocts some dish he knows the Army leader especially likes.

### Pews from Bomb Tins

FIFTH AIR FORCE SERVICE COMMAND, New Guinea—With the men of the Air Force Service Command working on a 24-hour schedule every day of the week, chaplains of the command have had to exert not only physical effort, but also considerable ingenuity, to provide places for worship. Chaplain James R. Crowe, of Kenton, Tenn., for instance, hauled dirt and excavated with a bulldozer and tractor trailer. For pews he adapted steel containers from the fins of 1,000-pound bombs. Chaplain George E. Mennen, of Concordia, Ohio, has built several chapels with his own hands and with such help as he could get from the Papuan natives. One chapel is made of native gum trees, bamboo, cane and grass. A bell, taken from a Dutch ship which had been sunk by Jap bombs in the harbor is a feature of this chapel. Remains of a salvaged parachute serve as paraments in the reredos of the altar.

### Like a Possum

WITH THE 37th DIVISION IN BOUGAINVILLE—Pvt. John Daniel Wallace, of West End, N. C., was an enthusiastic possum hunter back home. Sleeping in his jungle foxhole the other night, he was awakened by the sound of something moving in the vines overhead. Rising, he was able to make out the outlines of a familiar-looking animal, so he reached up and dragged the critter down. It proved to be a wombat, and not only that—it had two baby wombats in its pouch. Wallace built a cage for the animal, and feeds her jungle plants, army rations and water. The wombat has become quite a troop pet. It is fairly tame, but when frightened she digs her claws into Wallace's glove. "Scratches just like a 'possum," he says.

### Life of Riley

AT A PALACE IN ITALY—Rough and ready fighter members of a glider-borne infantry company are having, for the time being, a life which is like that of the singing infantry. They live in a royal palace. The orderly room was formerly the suite assigned to the palace provost. Where flashily-dressed royal guards used to sit GIs now lounge about reading Wild West stories. Portable stoves sputter in the inner court, now a mess hall. Lt. Vernon L. Wyant, of Greenboro, N. C., has furnished a small apartment with over-stuffed gilt chairs, a Victorian settee, a teak wood desk and a Persian rug. There is even a piano. "Some Italians come in," the lieutenant said, and play and sing opera for us every night."

### Col. W. C. Bechtold Deputy Co.

CAMP ELLIS, Ill.—Col. W. C. Bechtold, former commanding officer of Fort Brady, Mich., has been appointed deputy to the commanding officer here, it was announced by Col. John S. Sullivan, commanding officer.

## 'War Doctor' Aids Morale by Kidding The Medical Corps

WASHINGTON—Pocket-sized, or nearly so, the "War Doctor" is a monthly publication which no doubt has much to do with the general well-being of the Medical Corps morale.

While it carries the hall-mark of the Newmont Press of New York, it is under the general guidance of Frank Murphy—often known as "Dr." because of his long association with M.D.'s. In fact, says Mr. Murphy, his first experience with medicals began at birth and continued through a pre-medical course. Finding the expenses of his first year of medicine too stiff for a boy who had to earn them all himself, he shifted to journalism.

At the end of World War I, a discharged master sergeant, he went into public relations work, presenting medical organizations in an attractive light to coax obliging dollars from adhesive-lined coffers.

"Doc" knows all about doctors, proved by the remarkable boost in the circulation of the "War Doctor" since his assumption of the editorial seat. He carries out the magazine's desire "to provide the medical profession with articles and art work dealing with the human interest side of the news" by printing humorous articles and bits inspired by the pathos of war.

Although most of the contributors conceal their identity under such pseudonyms as "ABC," "XYZ," or "Allergy," we would guess that most of them are service doctors taking pokes at their goldbricking patients or Army and Navy red tape.

## He's Out, He's In---Where Is He?

CAMP VAN DORN, Miss.—When war finally caught up with Pvt. John P. Bakun at his home in Maynard, Mass., it almost missed him—and his record has been full of near misses ever since.

Bakun, now in the supply section



of Btry. A, 863d F. A., was 38 years and nine months old when he was inducted Dec. 2, 1942.

Three days later came the order halting inductions of men over 38. Sent from Massachusetts to North Carolina, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, he was shipped to Africa.

### Too Late for Action

He arrived in Casablanca too late for the big action, but got in for the victory parade.

Then, finding himself an artilleryman with nothing at which to fire,

he was sent to the back country as a prisoner-of-war escort guard. His job was to delouse Italian and German prisoners, a detail which kept him busy. Sometimes from 1,500 to 3,000 prisoners passed through the camp in a single day.

He nearly got home—and nearly got back into the war zone—last May. He and 74 others, mostly casualties and overage men, were told they were going home. They boarded ship and, after numerous delays, arrived in Glasgow, Scotland. Their officers left on another ship and, shepherded by a top sergeant, the 75 were sent to Liverpool. Just as they were beginning to enjoy fish and chips and to tolerate the wartime beer, off they went to Scotland again.

In Glasgow they were ordered on ship again—only to find, when they boarded the vessel, that it was a troopship bound for Africa again. The 75 were returned to Liverpool and placed on another ship bound, they thought, for New York and home.

### Records Lost

The ship landed at Newport News, Va., instead. There, on June 2, it was discovered that the records of the 75 men were lost.

"No one around there knew what to do," Bakun said, "but by the first week in July 25 of the men,

including myself, were shipped to Camp Croft, S. C., where the 35 were broken up and sent to various camps. Five of us came to Van Dorn."

In Newport News, Bakun was re-inducted into the Army, just to make things sure.

The biggest near miss of his whole Army career came while Bakun and his 74 fellow travelers were wandering over the seas. It was during that voyage that the Army decided to release some men over 38. There never was an application blank aboard ship, and Bakun never had a chance to try for a discharge.



So he still is in the Army awaiting the happy day when things will begin to click again.



**TRAINING** in the 4.5 field gun, the range and firing power of which have proved it an effective field artillery weapon, has been instituted in the Field Artillery Replacement Training Center at Fort Bragg, N. C. Because it can be emplaced with comparative ease and speed, its operation is similar to a light piece.

—Photo by Pvt. Bill Carnil

## Wounded Officer Commands Platoon Until Job Is Done

WASHINGTON — The determination of a critically wounded young infantry officer to remain in command of his platoon until it had completed its mission has won for him the Distinguished Service Cross, the War Department announced this week.

He is 1st Lt. Joseph S. Galloway, of Towson, who has been cited for extraordinary heroism displayed in the battle for the strategic Munda

Airfield on New Georgia, Solomon Islands, on July 26, 1943. Lieutenant Galloway is undergoing treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., for a severe arm injury.

### Japs Dug In

In the action in which the officer was wounded, the Japs were so firmly entrenched on the island that they had constructed as many as 78 pillboxes on a single small hill. There was a sniper in every tree large enough to support the weight of a man, and scouts who set out in advance of their units to make reconnaissance over the winding jungle trails seldom, if ever, returned.

When Lieutenant Galloway was ordered to advance with his platoon to establish a defensive position on a little hill 1000 yards to the east, he wisely avoided any semblance of a trail and started crawling with his men through the thick uncharted green undergrowth. His infantry platoon, when the orders were received, consisted of 35 riflemen and two machine gun sections of eight men each.

## Only Japs Move In Jungles At Night

WASHINGTON — American jungle fighters in the South Pacific have an axiom: "The only thing that moves at night is a Jap." It applied particularly during the early stages of the fighting on New Georgia Island, and how well the Yanks heed their own warning was forcefully driven home to Pvt. Albert E. Mareska of Cicero, Ill.

Private Mareska was a member of a battalion whose rapid advance during the day placed it in jeopardy from friendly artillery fire. He was assigned to carry a message to headquarters requesting a correction of the artillery's range.

In the darkness, Private Mareska covered more than a mile of jungle terrain under enemy rifle fire. Then, approaching American lines, he came up against Yanks who remembered their axiom and acted accordingly. He called out in an attempt to identify himself, but he was handicapped by American experiences with crafty Japs who spoke excellent English and often used names they had overheard.

With his buddies firing at him in the darkness, he continued to advance until he was confronted by the guns of an automatic weapons unit. In the split second before they opened fire, he was recognized and permitted to advance. His message was delivered.

## Nazis Dub Bazooka 'The Shoulder 75'

WASHINGTON — The respect which Germans facing the Fifth Army on the Italian front have for the famous anti-tank bazooka is reflected by the fact that they call it the "Shoulder 75," the War Department disclosed this week in making public a report to Army Ground Forces by Col. Clayton P. Kerr, Inf., chief of staff of the 36th Division.

Illustrating the destructiveness of the bazooka, Colonel Kerr said that on one occasion he saw an infantryman tear the turret completely off a tank with a single missile fired from 75 yards.

"The turret sailed 40 feet through the air," he said.

### BPR Sets Up Movie Branch

WASHINGTON — Establishment of a Motion Picture Branch in the Industrial Services Division of the War Department Bureau of Public Relations was announced this week. The purpose of the new branch is to increase the distribution of War Department films that show the American worker the course of the war and the workers' part in it. The pictures are taken by Signal Corps and Army Air Forces cameramen, mainly in theaters of operation.

## Smothers Grenade With Body, Lives To Receive DSC

WASHINGTON — That Pvt. John J. Petrizzo is alive to receive the Distinguished Service Cross which has been awarded him is nothing less than miraculous in the opinion of military authorities.

The War Department announced this week that Private Petrizzo, an infantryman, survived the blast of a Japanese hand grenade which he smothered with his body in a New Georgia foxhole to save the lives of three companions and protect a number of wounded soldiers from further injury.

The infantryman and three comrades had taken refuge in a shelter near the enemy lines along the Munda trail after dark. A number of American wounded were stretched on litters nearby, awaiting evacuation.

Suddenly, a grenade dropped into the shallow foxhole. Overcoming instinctive reaction, which was to hurl it from the foxhole, Private Petrizzo realized that would endanger the lives of the wounded, whose exact positions could not be seen in the jungle blackness. Instead, with split-second suddenness, he threw himself on the explosive, absorbing the blast. His companions were uninjured.

The recovery of Private Petrizzo, of Hartford, Conn., was considered "almost incredible" by both medical and ordnance authorities of the Army.

## Troops Overseas Have Received Billion Letters

WASHINGTON — More than 1,020,000,000 pieces of mail have been dispatched to American soldiers overseas since the first contingents of American troops left the United States shortly after Pearl Harbor, the War Department announced this week.

At present, about 25 million pieces of mail are being dispatched overseas every week, including an increasingly large number of V-mail letters which now represent approximately 25 per cent of the overseas mail volume.

During the recent holiday season, some 20 million Christmas packages were dispatched and delivered to American soldiers throughout the world, and millions of Christmas cards and greetings were sent to and received from American troops stationed outside the United States.

The current record volume of overseas Army mail is five times greater than that attained during the peak of the World War and is far in excess of peacetime foreign mails.

## Troops Get Relief From Italian Front

WASHINGTON — Periodic relief for front-line troops of the hard-fighting, hard-working infantrymen in Italy is becoming more and more an accomplished fact, the War Department announced this week.

Based on a report made by Lt. Col. Perry E. Conant, of Caro, Mich., who spent nearly three months with the Fifth Army in Italy as an Army Ground Forces observer, the announcement said that under the newly instituted plan about 500 or 600 men at a time are relieved from front-line duty and brought back far enough to the rear to permit their complete relaxation.

"Immediately after being brought back," said Colonel Conant, "they are given a thorough physical examination and a brand new outfit of clothing. Then they have a reasonable length of time in which to take baths, loaf and do the hundreds of little things which front-line conditions prohibit."

## Bear Trainer!

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah — Joe Doller, former trainer for the Chicago Bears, world champion professional football team, arrived at classification at the base recently and seated himself before an interviewer.

The interviewer, after looking at a few request sheets, finally stated "If you have veterinary experience and a license, we can have you assigned to the veterinary detachment."

Joe got a wild look in his eye, and yelled for the nearest lieutenant.

### Wins Challenge Series

CAMP CAMPBELL, Ky. — After taking the first game by a 30-to-21 count, the undefeated 328th Infantry basketball team leaders in the 26th Infantry Division League, wound up a scheduled three-game challenge series by defeating the second-place 104th Infantry five in their next game, 39 to 38, at the Camp Campbell Field House.

# CATS Help Keep 'Em Rolling Into Combat

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS, Md. — CATS are now instructing Army officers and enlisted personnel. Technical name for the group is Civilian Automotive Technicians. But the boys in Army training camps throughout the country refer to the civilian experts as CATS.

Lt. Col. Edward Gray, Chief of the Automotive Division at Aberdeen, said that the Ordnance Department was simply following practice of recruiting the best brains of American industry to help solve some particular problem. In this case, the problem was how to keep huge fleets of Ordnance cars, trucks and tanks moving up to the front.

Army Ordnance therefore secured the services of a number of civilian automotive advisors, formerly employed by large manufacturing and transportation companies.

"The function of these civilians," Colonel Gray declared, "is to advise and instruct Army officers and enlisted personnel in the proper care, servicing and repair of wheeled, half-track and tracked vehicles, and the parts thereof. The term 'instruct' includes lectures, demonstrations and advice on all phases of first and second echelon maintenance training."

### Civil Service Status

Civilian automotive technicians have Civil Service status. When reporting for duty at an Army post, they check in with the Ordnance officer of the particular division in training, are assigned quarters on the post, eat in the officer's mess, and are subject to overall Army regulations.

They are not authorized to wear any distinctive parts of Army uniforms, but arm-bands are worn at all times when on duty. They do not accompany troops overseas.

According to a recent War Department order, six civilians are assigned to an airborne division, 12 to an infantry division, and 15 to an armored division in training in the United States. A total of 78 civilian instructors are attached to a field army. Maximum period of automotive maintenance instruction by civilian experts for any Army unit is one year.

### Accompany Troops

In a great many instances, Colonel Gray revealed, civilians accompany troops on extended field maneuvers where simulated battle conditions, including the use of live ammunition, are encountered. It is their job to develop capable officers and enlisted personnel who will be primarily responsible for keeping Ordnance battle vehicles in fighting trim overseas. The Army Ordnance Department is charged with the training and administration of all these advisors, and with the supervision and coordination of the entire civilian automotive technician program.

Results of this program have been successfully demonstrated in overseas campaigns. The rapidity of the Sicilian conquest, for example, is attributed in considerable measure to the excellent civilian automotive instruction which General Patton's mechanized combat troops received while in training in this country.

## Artillery Kills More Japs Than Infantry in Pacific

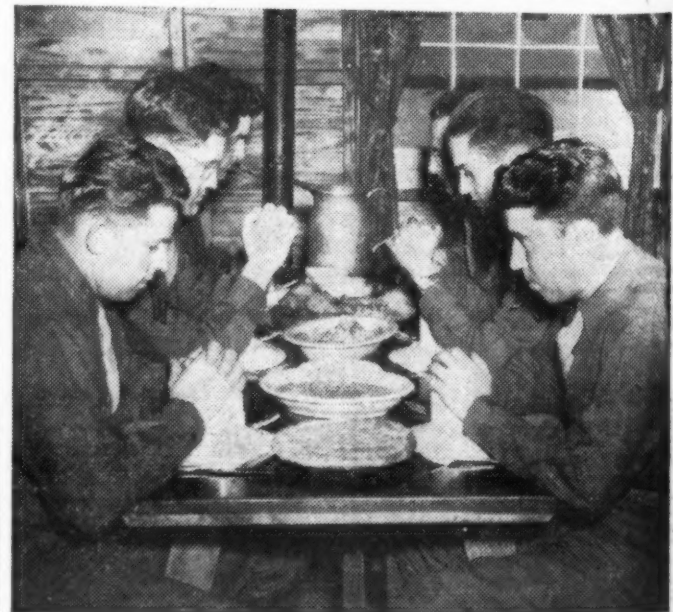
WASHINGTON — U. S. Army artillery, "the finest in the world," is credited by Col. Kenneth Cooper, FA a veteran of South Pacific fighting, with destroying 60 per cent of the Japanese killed on Bougainville Island since American troops landed there November 1, 1943, and 75 per cent of those slain during the New Georgia campaign in which Army troops captured strategic Munda Airfield, the War Department disclosed this week.

Conversely, "the Japs have missed the boat as regards their artillery," he said, "They know nothing about massing their fires on one target and confine their activities to 10 or 12 rounds from a single piece."

Colonel Cooper, whose home is in Toledo, Ohio, said that under unified

command, our artillery can be concentrated on a single target in a few minutes. Japanese artillery fire, on the other hand, is often haphazard, in his opinion, because of the enemy's limited facilities for aerial photographic reconnaissance and aerial observation.

He praised the slow, low-flying artillery observation planes which hover over target areas to direct and correct American fire. They, together with speedy fighter planes which supply artillerymen with detailed photographs of enemy concentration areas, and front-line observers who approach perilously close to Jap positions, make American artillery the scourge to the enemy that it is, he stated.



THERE is a reverent pause before each meal at Co. K, 800th Signal Training Regiment, Camp Crowder, Mo., as one of the soldiers stands and says Grace while his fellows bow their heads. Instituted three months ago, the custom has become an appreciated feature of each meal. —Signal Corps Photo.

# Camp Paper Starts War On Current Army Slang

FORT McCLELLAN, Ala.—The Fort McClellan Cycle, weekly enlisted men's newspaper here, has declared war on GI slang which marches "with the lame, the halt and the blind."

In its current issue, the Cycle warns that the continued use of such phrases as "on the ball" is choking the growth of Army vocabularies. It says it wants slang with "bounce" and without whiskers. "On the ball," in Army slang, means a man is a good soldier and knows his stuff.

The Cycle declaration of war follows:

"On the ball" does crawl.  
"On the ball" does pail;  
"On the ball" does gall—  
"To hell with 'on the ball!'"

—Cycle Mother Goose.

"Like the unhappy young husband who bravely stuffed his face with charred bacon and burned eggs until a certain point at which he blew up in a fret, we have been damned patient."

"We have tolerated the following:

"1. On the ball.  
"2. Behind the eight ball.  
"3. Life's darkest moment.  
"4. Sixty-four dollar question.  
"5. Foot-slogger.  
"6. Pistol Packin' Mama.  
"7. Frank Sinatra.

"Does the infantryman have to bear stale cracks as well as Spam? Does he have to hear 'on the ball' yowled at him day after day? Does he?"

New Phrases Needed

"What this Army needs are some new phrases with some bounce in them. It needs some slang that doesn't march with the lame, the halt and the blind."

"We think the constant repetition of these whiskered words is killing the growth of a soldier's vocabulary. The following scene takes place daily:

"Platoon Sergeant (bellowing): Hey, Joe, get on the ball!"

"Trainee (nervously): Okay, sir; I mean, Sergeant."

"Sergeant (patronizingly): If ya don't wanna be behind the eight ball, ya better be on the ball, see? Haw! Haw! (He is overcome by his strained humor.)"

"Trainee (feebly): Yeah, Ha, Ha. (Laughs hollowly to please the sergeant.)"

"See what we mean? It's pitiful. The sergeant and the trainee probably have lengthy vocabularies, but these limping phrases are making them tongue-tied."

"We say we're fed up with these relics (and Sinatra, too). We say the hell with them. Are you with us?"

## Older Men Serve As Leavening In Outfits

WASHINGTON—In what is fundamentally a young man's war, the experience and mature judgment of a few older men serve as indispensable leavening for every American Army unit, the War Department was told this week by Maj. Pierre A. Kleff, of Baltimore. Major Kleff has returned to Washington after serving two and a half months at the Italian front as an Army Ground Forces observer.

Describing the severity of conditions in Italy, Major Kleff said, "It takes a tough-fibered man to keep from getting sick under such conditions, and it has been found that the younger man has a resistance against disease that the older man doesn't have."

"But," he said, "the older man is needed. Every young group naturally leans on the older man, who frequently is able to keep calm in an emergency where younger men might panic. Then, too, the more mature man doesn't have the 'cockiness' that leads men to do foolish things."

Overall bravery of the American soldier has been all that anyone could ask, the observer said, and "the American brand of courage is preeminently aggressive, what might be called offensive-minded."

## Speedy Delivery of Mail Insured Troops in Action

WASHINGTON—Five days after the 37th Division landed on Bougainville Island, the Army Post Office delivered mail to units in the field, it was reported to the War Department by Maj. A. W. Stacks of Danville, Ill., postal inspector for that theater.

The second wave of invading troops brought with it an APO unit, replete with field desks, stamps, envelopes, V-mail forms—and mail, the postal inspector said.

Bulky packages are received from three to five weeks after posting, since parcel post must necessarily be brought in by boat.

A soldier at Bougainville receives an average of five letters a month, Major Stacks said, and he writes about the same number. However, many officers and enlisted men average as many as 30 or more letters each month.

Contrary to popular conception, there is no noticeable drop in the amount of mail written by troops when they are in combat. With the convenient V-mail forms which the APO's distribute, a soldier can—and frequently does—write a letter in the comparative safety of a foxhole.

## Private Sets Record Score With Garand

FORT McCLELLAN, Ala.—Pvt. Em met O. Smith, 32, of Montgomery, Ala., and New York City has established the highest marksmanship record ever made with the Garand rifle at Fort McClellan, shooting 206 out of a possible 210, his commanding officers have disclosed.

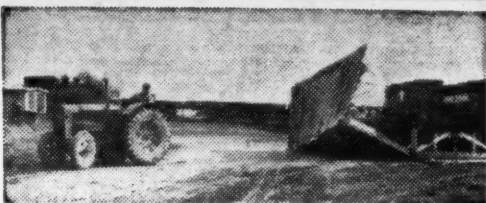
Firing on the McClellan Washington Range as part of his basic training as an infantryman, Private Smith made a sieve of the target's bull's-eye, missing dead center only four times in a total of 42 shots.

## Rank Makes No Difference Here

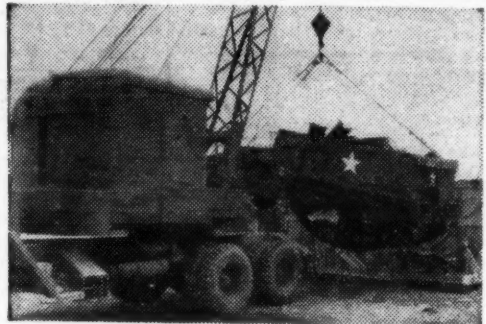
CAMP MACKALL, N. C.—Rank makes no difference to women who work in the station hospital as nurses' aides, motor corps drivers or Gray Ladies. Included in the group of over 50 women are the wife of Colonel Olmsmith, post commander, several wives of colonels in the airborne regiments, and the wife of Brig. Gen. Joseph Phelps, all of whom work side by side with wives and mothers of privates for the common cause.

## First WACs Arrive at Camp Ellis

CAMP ELLIS, Ill.—A company of WACs, the first to be assigned to this Army Service Forces Unit Training Center, arrived last week.



2. After soldiers have cut or pried loose key points of the crate, hooks are applied to the upper edge and the top and one side pulled away by a tractor.



3. Accessories, which are separately packaged, are removed from the crate, and the half-track is lifted by a motor crane and removed to the shops for servicing—in preparation for the day it will go into action against the Nazis. —Signal Corps Photo.



1. American efficiency is beating the Axis. Here is how mechanized equipment speeds the uncrating of vehicles in England. First two tractor cranes, working in unison, lift a crated 18,000-pound half-track from a railroad car.

## Rookies Go On Guard Duty —Yipe!

CAMP GORDON JOHNSTON, Fla.—They were rookies. They'd been in the Army five days at this Army Service Forces Training Center.

The company commander passed out to each of them a nice new carbine to have and to hold for the duration and six. After the presentation the top kick asked for guard duty volunteers. Everybody volunteered. Then, after the guard detail had been picked, followed one of the most amazing nights in the company's history.

First, the night was split by the howling of two sentries for the corporal and sergeant of the guard. When both arrived it was found that the two sentries had challenged each other in the murky darkness and, neither wanting to shoot first, had called for the higher-ups to come and settle the matter.

After two hours of quiet, a GI, shivering in his undies, complained bitterly to the officer of the day that the sentries had stationed themselves between the barracks and the latrine and were challenging every sleep walker who chanced to pass. The unorthodox sentry would stop the men, compel them to lay their dog tags on the ground and then retreat two paces while the tags were recognized. The last straw—the same treatment was given the same men on their return trip.

To keep the night alive, the officer of the day was summoned because "a woman was crying in that empty barracks."

"Well, why don't you go in and see?"

"I would but there is a sign on the door that says, 'Do not enter except on business.'" A search uncovered a cat and kittens.

## Battle Against VD Making Progress, Though Not Yet Won

CAMP BLANDING, Fla.—The number of cases of venereal disease discovered here when men are being examined for service in the armed forces has materially decreased during the past year, due principally to the current Venereal Disease Control campaign in Florida, the new sulfa drugs and modern methods of treatment, according to Lt. Col. Ernest O. Majure, Chief Medical Examiner, Armed Forces Induction Station.

Reduction in the number of gonorrhea cases is particularly noted among white inductees where, today, only eight-tenths percent report for induction with the disease; 8 per cent of the colored are affected.

**Battle Not Won**  
However, the battle against venereal disease has not yet been won, as 5 per cent of all white and approximately 50 per cent of the colored inductees report for induction with some form of venereal disease.

Since the presence of uncomplicated gonorrhea does not any longer constitute cause for rejection from the service, the number of cases of draft dodgers has been greatly reduced, Colonel Majure said. Also, the better knowledge of preventive methods and the use of the new sulfa drugs has been a contributing factor to a reduction in the number of cases discovered among the inductees, in his opinion.

**Prominent Role**  
Throughout the period of its activity the Armed Forces Induction Station has played a prominent role in discovering and causing the cure of thousands of venereal cases among males in Florida. Each inductee is given a blood test and all cases of syphilis are noted. If the cases are not complicated, the man is inducted and receives treatment during his training period. In cases of rejection, local and state health authorities are notified so that treatment under supervision can be effected in the rejected man's own home locality. Local draft boards are also notified of rejected venereal cases.

Accepted cases of gonorrhea are given immediate treatment. Five to seven days is required to effect cures in most cases that are not complicated.

## Plans to Make Postwar Work Offered by FDR and Ickes

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt and Secretary of the Interior Ickes have both suggested comprehensive plans to provide work in the post-armistice period.

The President's plan, recommended to Congress recently, calls for the building of a network of super-highways connecting 587 cities of 10,000 or more population. In general the plan is "to establish a transcontinental network of modern roads essential to the future economic welfare and defense of the nation."

**Extramodern Highways**  
The plan for 34,000 miles of highways was drafted by the President's National Interregional Highway Committee. The system would be made up of modern-type highways with landscaping, 300-foot fenced right of ways grade separations at all intersections, no stoplights, four-lane pavements separated by a dividing strip at least 15 feet wide and with continuously unobstructed view for at least 800 feet ahead.

The President recommended that Congress take early action in authorizing joint designation by the Federal Government and the several state highway departments of such a system so that the acquisition of land and drawing of detailed plans might be facilitated.

**Meet Transport Needs**  
The system of roads recommended follows in general the routes of existing Federal-aid highways. "When fully improved," the President said, "it will meet to optimum degree the needs of interregional and intercity highway transportation."

It is estimated that the projected system would cost approximately \$750,000,000 annually for from ten

to twenty years, and would provide direct and indirect employment for about 2,000,000 persons.

### Public Works Program

Secretary Ickes' plan, outlined in the annual report of his department, involves a vast public works program, mainly of power and irrigation projects. It is estimated that this would keep 480,000 war veterans employed for three years. Two hundred and twenty-five thousand of these would be utilized at construction sites and 225,000 in the plants and factories which provide materials for the jobs. The projects, when complete, would open farm settlement opportunities to 165,000 families.

Mr. Ickes noted that, in outlining the plan, that the department had considered the problem of keeping the large new factories of the Pacific Northwest busy in peacetime. He noted that the Bonneville Power Administration, which distributes low-cost power to these plants, had been looking for the answer to that problem with some results, and the search continues.

## Special Hospital Ration Developed

WASHINGTON—A special hospital ration with strong eye and appetite appeal has been developed by the Quartermaster Corps for use in field hospitals overseas, the War Department announced this week.

Sufficient for 25 men for one day, the ration includes a variety of canned fruits, fruit juices, dehydrated soup, coffee, sugar and evaporated milk. Each of the components is packed in a metal container. The complete ration, boxed and marked with the Red Cross insignia, weighs about 60 pounds and is readily transported even to hospitals in the battle zones.

The hospital ration was designed to supplement standard field rations ordinarily served wounded men in theaters of operation and to meet the dietary needs of hospitalized soldiers.

## Did Lots of Praying In the Munda Battle

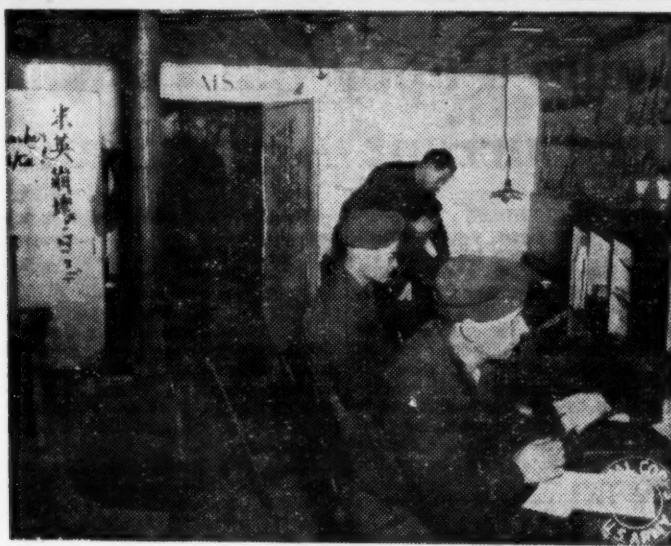
WASHINGTON—That the war is breeding a more devout faith among American soldiers is being evidenced again and again, as attested by such simple, sincere manifestations as that reported today by Chaplain Ferdinand Evans (captain) of Cincinnati to the War Department.

The battle for Munda Airfield on New Georgia Island was over, and the men were being rewarded with a much-needed bath in the ocean. There had been little time for such necessities in the 18-day period of fighting.

The Catholic chaplain was approached by one of the bearded, grimy soldiers. "Chaplain," he said, "I never gave much thought to religion in my life, but during the battle, I sure did a powerful lot of praying."

"We all did a lot of praying," the chaplain replied.

"Well, I'm a changed man," the soldier admitted. "There's a lot of water right here—how about baptizing me right now?"



WHEN the Japs silently evacuated Kiska Island in the Aleutians, they left this building intact, with threats to return scrawled over the walls in both English and Japanese. Two of the threats, in very garbled English, read: "We shall come again and kill out separately Yanki-joker" and "You are dancing by foolische (in Deutsch) order of Rousebelt."

—Signal Corps Photo.

## Army Cooks Herald GI Recipes World's Best

WASHINGTON—The American Army's rations, cooking equipment, and recipes are the best in the world, say members of a four-man cooking staff with the Fifth Army in Italy, and painstaking cooks can produce culinary treats second to none. They relate an anecdote concerning Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt to back up their claim.

Sgt. Benjamin S. Dzwilefsky, of Swoyerville, Pa., tells it:

### "Cutlet" Was Canned

"One night we served General Roosevelt and he asked for seconds on the cutlets. That stopped me, because we never served him any cutlets. All we did was camouflage canned meat by breading it, and the general thought he was eating cutlet. We didn't tell him. We just gave him more 'cutlet'."

Others of the staff, which is not without its share of fame among troops of the Fifth Army unit which it serves, are:

Sgt. Thomas J. Ferrie, Republic, Pa.; Sgt. Anthony Demoro, Albany, N. Y.; and Cpl. Frank Dinelli, Detroit. They work under the supervision of Mess Sgt. Aldo Ferrero

of Chicago.

All except the mess sergeant were professional cooks in civilian life, and all came up to the front as a cooking team from the same replacement depot, joining Fifth Army Headquarters on Oct. 1, 1943. A few nights later, a German 500-pound bomb fell 50 feet from the kitchen, destroying much of their cooking equipment.

### But Breakfast Was Ready

"It was a tough break," Corporal Dinelli recalled, "but we worked by flashlight most of the night and managed to have wheatcakes and coffee on the table for breakfast."

Mess Sgt. Ferrero is one of the cooking crew's staunchest supporters. "These boys all have peacetime cooking experience, and won't serve anything they wouldn't enjoy eating themselves. Me, I got a position. I get the rations, make up the menu, and the boys do all the cooking. I don't interfere, because they know more about it than I do."

Sergeant Ferrie, with six years of cooking experience behind him, maintains that Army recipes are superior to any he has ever known. "After all," he said, "the Army hires highly experienced dietitians, and they know more about the stuff than the cook does. Personally, I'm saving the ideas they give us for future civilian reference."

The mess sergeant admits "his boys" don't cater to gourmets, but says they have "a lot of good ideas."

### Quip by Hope

"Good Army cooking," he said, "is the result of the exchange of good ideas. So far, the boys have come up with 10 different versions of ground beef. The officers and men here are always asking the name of a new dish. One night we called canned meat 'Russian steak.' Demoro thought up 'English Ground Mutton' for corned beef."

Corporal Dinelli likes to tell the story of having prepared a Spanish omelet for Bob Hope while cooking at a well-known hotel in Detroit. "When I met him in North Africa," Dinelli said, "I asked him if he remembered me, and he said the omelette was familiar but he couldn't place the face!"

## Earthquakes Join Japs In Harassing Yanks

WASHINGTON—American doughboys with the 37th Division on Bougainville are resignedly adding earthquakes to the long list of things they may expect on the nonidyllic island in the South Pacific.

Sleepless during a two-hour night bombing raid, the jungle fighters had crawled wearily to their hammocks, the War Department was informed, when suddenly, many of them were shaken by tremors which increased in violence until the tallest trees shook and the ground heaved like a turbulent sea. Balbi and Bagana, two active volcanoes in the center of the island, were responsible.

## New Caledonia Customs Influenced Little by Yanks

NEW CALEDONIA—Two years of occupation of this French colony, 700 miles east of the Queensland coast of Australia, by American troops has had little effect upon the social life of the populace.

Chief contributions of the American forces are seen in the new and improved roads and the construction of numerous tent camps and administrative and supply installations.

The free-spending Yanks have also enriched considerably the fortunes of this island's tradespeople. But socially there is not much liaison between the civilians and the troops.

Soldiers fortunate enough to get a date with a "belle jeune fille" must include the parents of the girl in their romantic plans.

Another hindrance to social relations is the difference in language. Very few of the French people speak English, although the Army has begun classes in French for troops here.

According to a census made in 1942, the colony's people fall into the following groups: Whites, 17,000; indentured laborers (Javanese, 4,510 and Tonkinese 2,356), 6,866; and natives, 55,000. The natives are Melanesians of the Papuan type. At one time the native population approximated 70,000.

There is also little contact between the Americans and the Javanese, Tonkinese and natives, although some very attractive girls are seen

among the former.

The American Red Cross and the Army's Special Service Division supply fairly adequate recreational facilities for the troops. The Red Cross sponsors plays and musical comedies in which enlisted men and Red Cross workers participate, and the Special Service provides a minimum of three movies a week shown to each organization on the island.

### Two Rest Camps

There are two rest camps, Camp Stevens, operated by the Army, and Houailou, a French resort to which the Army has directed enlisted men on three-day furloughs. The Red Cross also has many service canteens scattered over the island.

Actually, the U. S. forces have pretty well taken care of their own social life. Chief difficulty, of course, like all these bases in the South Pacific, is the scarcity of women.

Economically, no doubt, the American occupation will be felt for many years to come, but socially there probably will be little effect on the populace after U. S. forces abandon this place.

## Air Ground Demonstration At Benning's Infantry School

FORT BENNING, Ga.—More than 10,000 officers and men witnessed an air-ground demonstration by a wing of the Third Air Force under the direction of the I Tactical Air Division at The Infantry School. It was the largest class ever assembled at The Infantry School.

## Pickin' Up Papers

Sure 'nuff, Southern chivalry is not dead. It came to full flower last week in Camp Van Dorn's "Blood and Fire" for the benefit of one young lady matriculating at, of all places, Pennsylvania State College.

This ill girl, it seems, is very much in love with one Private Schwartz of Camp Van Dorn's 255th Inf. Each week she received and read from front page to last a copy of "Blood and Fire," but never did she find the name of her beloved in print. This made her unhappy, so unhappy, in fact, that her roommate wrote to the editor telling him the situation.

Always eager to rescue a lady in distress, he gallantly blazoned the name "Schwartz" across the front page, printing it 12 times in a story. For good measure, he tossed in several "Schwartz" sketches. If this doesn't make the coed happy, we're inclined to believe she's a perfectionist anyway, and Private Schwartz had best be wary.

Turn about's fair play. The USO has done much for the soldier, from providing eats, girls, magazines and pants-pressing service to publicizing his problems. So last week's "10 Shun," published by the Greensboro, N. C., AAFITC, gave a full-page spread to the United Service Organizations. Good work, we call it.

Mimeographed sheets saying "Because of the paper shortage, etc., etc., we'd like to know if you wish to continue receiving our publication..." have been attached to a great many papers coming over our exchange desk this week. In case we don't get around to it individually, boys, please, please, don't drop us from your mailing list. You know darn well you're the cream in our coffee and the butter (if we can get it) on our bread!

### Blessed Events

Fort Benning, Ga., has added to its already large roster of publications a mimeographed sheet named "Reposo." Although it is published by and for the benefit of the GI's manning the Italian Prisoner-of-War Camp, they've borrowed the masthead's title from their charges. "Reposo" is the neat way Italians have for saying "take a ten-minute break."

We were particularly impressed with the cost per issue: priceless. Good luck to you, fellows.

Something new has been added to the Wright Field, Ohio, "Take Off"—a magazine section. The first page of this is solid red—except for a "key-hole" girl; the center has a short story and various cartoons, and a neat feature of the last page is a cartoon strip done with photographs and, we'd guess, air brush.

Very thoughtful is an early January issue of "The Ashford News," published by Ashford General Hospital in West Virginia. For the benefit of digitally injured, illiterate, or just plain lazy GI patients, it has published an issue in the form of a letter to Mom and Dad. The letter tells all about the hospital, illustrating it with a dozen good cuts. All the patient has to do to send it home is to fill out the label printed in one corner.

## Many Foreigners in Army Become U. S. Citizens

CAMP WHEELER, Ga.—Some 1300 soldiers of foreign countries were naturalized at this post last year.

The roster included men from 52 countries. Twenty-three of them were Germans. Ten per cent were Italians. Others were British, including a large number of Canadians, Polish, Austrian, Czechoslovaks and Russians. One of them was a Japanese.

Many of the men had already taken out first papers, but under Army regulations they must start from scratch again, once they are in service. Some had entered United States illegally but in such cases arrangements are made so that they may enter Canada or Mexico and return again with the proper passport. In such cases citizenship is granted under 60 days time.

## Marriages of Americans To Aussies Discouraged

MELBOURNE, Australia—A request from the American Red Cross for information about the families and backgrounds of Australian girls planning to marry American soldiers has been turned down by the Australian Red Cross.

It was pointed out by the Australian society that, since it was impossible to obtain the same information regarding the American soldiers wishing to marry Australian girls, there could be no reciprocation. The society said, also, that such matters were outside its charter.

American Red Cross representatives said they would continue to interview prospective soldier bridegrooms and their intended brides and attempt to discourage marriages which they considered inadvisable.

## AGF: The Week's News of the Army Ground Forces Straight from Headquarters in Washington

HEADQUARTERS, AGF—A standardized helmet band designed to facilitate identification of troops taking part in field exercises and maneuvers is being issued to Army Ground Force units. Announcement of the new type of band was made in a directive issued this week by Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, commanding general of the Army Ground Forces.

The new band will take the place of the shoulder loop which was formerly used to identify opposing sides during maneuvers. The helmet band may be worn on either the helmet or liner, whichever is used as an outer head covering.

Six officers at headquarters were promoted from lieutenant colonel to colonel this week. They are Col. James H. Banville, AGD; Col. Robert H. Booth, GSC; Col. Alfred B. Denniston, GSC; Col. Arthur L. Harding, GSC; Col. Carl H. Jark, GSC; and Col. Victor A. St. Onge, GSC.

Total cash purchase of War Bonds made at headquarters during the initial period of the Fourth War Loan Drive from Jan. 1 to 24 amounted to \$4,916.25. Of this amount military personnel purchased bonds in the sum of \$4,381.25. Newly assigned officers to head-

quarters include Lt. Col. Jonathan O. Seaman, FA, to the G-1 Section; Maj. Joseph D. Bates, Ord., to the Requirement Section; Maj. Edward P. Drescher, MC, to the Ground Medical Section; Warrant Officer (Jg) Gerald A. Koetting to the Technical Information Section.

CAVALRY SCHOOL—"Cavalrymen don't quit—whether it's 40 below zero or a warm, sunny day," Col. Thomas W. Herren, commandant of the Cavalry School at Fort Riley, Kan., told a class of officer candidates at a recent graduation. "One of your chief tasks is to instill that drive. After you have gone without sleep and water for 72 hours, you must be out there in the front yelling: 'Come on!' A cavalryman of any other quality will fail." Colonel Herren planned the new lieutenant's bar on the class president, Lt. Jeffrey G. Smith, son of Col. Henry J. M. Smith of Fourth Service Command Headquarters in Atlanta, Ga.

Col. Hiram E. Tuttle of the Cavalry School staff and faculty has been retired after 26 years as an officer, half of that time having been spent at Fort Riley. Colonel Tuttle is recognized as one of the world's foremost dressage trainers and riders. He took two of his famous horses to Washington recently for a command performance before President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

Maj. William F. Jackson has joined the staff and the faculty of the Cavalry School and has been assigned to the tactics department. Maj. John A. Irving, recently returned from service overseas with the armored division, is attending an officers' advanced course prior to assignment on the staff and faculty of the Cavalry School.

First Lt. Philip E. Fogarty, who was an intelligence officer with an infantry division in North Africa, has also joined the staff of the Cavalry School.

First Lt. Alma Miller is new commanding officer of the Cavalry School WAC detachment, succeeding First Lt. Lillian Pinchot, who has gone to a new station.

AIRBORNE COMMAND—With the assistance of 1st Lt. Kenneth W. Hechler of the Historical Section, Headquarters, Army Ground Forces, a comprehensive history and record of the birth and development of the Airborne Command is being prepared at the command's headquarters, Camp Mackall.

In line with the recent AGF policy, a complete background of training and administrative policies is being compiled in order that such data will be available for future planning and study. Lieutenant Hechler is a former member of the History Department of Columbia University and has been at various military installations in this country compiling similar historical records.

HEADQUARTERS, ANTI-AIRCRAFT COMMAND—Maj. Gen. Virgil L. Peterson, The Inspector General, and Maj. Gen. Joseph A. Green, commanding general of the Antiaircraft Command, visited the Antiaircraft Artillery Training Center at Camp Stewart, Ga., last week.

Presidential nomination of Col. Clarence H. Schabacker to the rank of brigadier general was confirmed by the Senate last week.

Col. Arthur H. Bender, who served as chief of the Inspection Division at Headquarters, Antiaircraft Com-

mand, in Richmond, Va., has been assigned to command an AA group at the Antiaircraft Artillery Training Center at Camp Stewart, Ga.

1st Lt. Charles J. Myers has been assigned to duty in the Adjutant General's Section at Headquarters, Antiaircraft Command. Other recent assignments of personnel include CWO T. H. Zalkind to the G-3 Section and WO (Jg) W. C. Schubring to the Judge Advocate's Section.

ANTIAIRCRAFT ARTILLERY SCHOOL—Visitors to the Antiaircraft Artillery School at Camp Davis, N. C., during the past week included Lt. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, Deputy Chief of Staff, and Maj. Gen. Virgil L. Peterson, The Inspector General. Maj. Gen. Joseph A. Green, commanding general of the Antiaircraft Command, was at the school to greet the visitors along with Brig. Gen. Bryan L. Milburn, commandant of the Antiaircraft Artillery School; Brig. Gen. Cortlandt V. R. Schuyler, commanding general of the Antiaircraft Training Center at Camp Davis and Col. Parry W. Lewis, president of the Antiaircraft Artillery Board. Brig. Gen. Rupert E. Starr, special assistant for Antiaircraft to Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, commanding general of the Army Ground Forces, accompanied General McNarney.

Brigadier General Milburn has announced the appointment of Lt. Col. Ernest L. Osborne as inspector of the Antiaircraft Artillery School. He succeeds Lt. Col. George Blaney. Lt. Col. William F. Sourgis has been appointed head of the General Subjects Department, the post formerly held by Colonel Osborne.

## Ready On The Right . . .

Inmates of 125 state prisons collected \$668,000 earmarked for the purchase of three bombers. Names selected for the planes were: "Parion Us," "The Flying Felon," and "St. Germaine."

A "coke" that didn't have a PX mark-down was one sent to Corpl. Dudley Glover somewhere in Italy. Dudley auctioned it off, raising \$4,000 which he's setting aside for the children of one of his pals killed in action.

For thirty-two years Elmer Rice, Melrose, Mass., businessman, saved all his correspondence. Last week when he donated it to the waste-paper salvage committee, it was found to top the scales at 15 tons.

England's clothing ration of 20 coupons per five months is hitting MP's hard. The House of Commons took time from world affairs to debate what should be done with an Oxford laundry which lost 7 per cent of the shirts it handled—including those of one irate MP. The shirts' owner insisted that since the Government forced him to patronize that laundry, the Government should replace those which were lost.

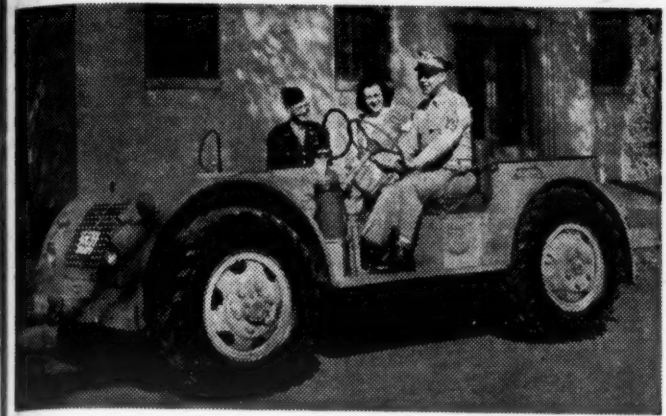
Trains running through North Africa are no longer in danger from bombs, but must frequently evade a barrage of stones thrown with deadly accuracy by monkeys gathered along the route.

Because metal bolts snap at sub-zero temperatures, crews at the Studebaker plant in South Bend, Ind., have had to learn to tie rawhide-thong knots to assemble wooden transport sleds.

When a deputy clerk was searching through the basement of the old courthouse in Reading, Pa., he came across fifty pounds' worth of Continental bills. Local antiquarians believe them to have been printed by Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia between 1774 and 1776.

# Jeep Was First In The "Eep" Family

## M-M Prime Mover was Christened By A Sergeant in September, 1940



SGT. O'BRIEN DRIVES LATEST MODEL MM JEEP—Sergeant and Popeye responsible for name "Jeep."

WASHINGTON—One of the great discoveries of the war is the jeep, according to a noted foreign correspondent, Quentin Reynolds—and probably rating second among discoveries is the number of times the word "jeep" has been misused.

There are few soldiers in the Army today who aren't talking about owning a jeep in post-war years but what they are really talking about purchasing is the Peep—not the Jeep.

There are actually three "eep" words in the Army—jeep, peep and eep. The peep is a small scout car, which is seen normally bouncing around Army installations loaded with equipment and soldiers. A eep is a peep which goes in the water.

**Jeep Is Number One**  
The jeep is actually the number one vehicle of the "eep" family and received its name in September, 1940. Credit for the name goes to Sgt. James T. O'Brien—although an assist must be given "Popeye the Sallorman."

Sergeant O'Brien was in charge of testing four Minneapolis-Moline prime movers at Camp Riley, Minn. The men testing the prime movers were amazed at their performance and became very enthusiastic about the vehicles.

"One evening in a gathering of enlisted men, it was suggested that a short descriptive name be found for these vehicles," Sergeant O'Brien reports, "such names as 'alligator' and 'swamp-rabbit,' were suggested. 'I brought forth the name 'jeep' as a result of reading 'Popeye the Sallorman' in which Eugene the Jeep appears as a character, and the fact that the vehicles would go where you could least expect them to go. This name was unanimously accepted and subsequently painted on the vehicles, which have since become familiarly known."

**Not General Purpose**  
Thus the name jeep was conceived. Many people have since been under the impression that the name came from GP, General Purpose, and have therefore planned the name on any vehicle which operates in that capacity.

The Minneapolis-Moline Company, proud of its vehicle and probably prouder of its widely accepted name, watched with interest the wide misuse of the M-M prime mover's name before deciding to get the whole affair straightened out.

President W. C. MacFarlane, in answer to many queries received by Life magazine, wrote Editor Henry R. Luce stating: "The word 'jeep' was first given to an Army tractor by the Minnesota National Guardsmen, you may remember, there was a peculiar 'animal' in the cartoon which was part fowl and part animal... knew all the answers and was referred to as a 'jeep'."

**Army Times Was Okay**  
President MacFarlane went on to explain that a number of newspapers and periodicals had used the name—some correctly, others incorrectly. The Army Times in its

### Picture Puzzle Answers

1. The second jeep should not have been encouraged.
2. The second jeep should not have been encouraged.
3. The second jeep should not have been encouraged.
4. The second jeep should not have been encouraged.
5. The second jeep should not have been encouraged.
6. The second jeep should not have been encouraged.
7. The second jeep should not have been encouraged.
8. The second jeep should not have been encouraged.
9. The second jeep should not have been encouraged.
10. The second jeep should not have been encouraged.

### New Kinks

#### 'Practice Runs'

A novel imitation bombfight has been set up in the Finance office at Camp Carson, Colo., to aid the drive for subscriptions to the infantile paralysis fund. A dime dropped in a slot operates the sight. The dimes are called "block-busters" and a sign nearby urges soldiers to have dollars changed into dimes and help themselves to "practice runs."

#### Sing and Scrub

You can swing while you scrub in the 49th Armored Infantry Battalion's motor park at North Camp Polk, La. The battalion's volunteer orchestra used to rehearse at night, after the mechanics, gunners and drivers were through with their day's work. Lt. Col. William R. Orr conceived the idea of having the band change its rehearsal time to the last hour in the afternoon. So now jive and sweet swing accompany the scrubbing and scraping as the GIs clean the field pieces and scrape mud from the half-tracks. And the wash racks have in consequence become quite popular at that hour.

#### Inspires Competition

A new scheme for inspiring competitive spirit in training and sport rivalry has been introduced by four companies of the 220th Armored Engineer Battalion of the 20th Armored Division at Camp Campbell, Ky. Each week the featured training highlight is judged among the units on a 5-3-2 point basis and standings are posted on the Bulletin Board. In the first events under the competition Company A won the map reading and Headquarters Company the bazooka head.

#### Makes It Easy

Sgt. George W. Plummer, of Fort Warren, Wyo., has invented a portable tire and wheel remover which is used in the post motor pool. Removing and replacing large dual truck wheels has always been a troublesome job. His gadget is a combination portable jack and carrier which lifts or lowers the wheel assembly from one to 12 inches and by a slight pull transfers the whole unit away from the truck. Sgt. Plummer is already credited with the development of a portable engine starter, a stationary tire-changing tool and a movable welding outfit.

#### Will Save Copper

Special new telegraph and telephone equipment, which permits several messages to be sent simultaneously over one pair of wires, is being supplied the Signal Corps for shipment overseas. Signal Corps engineers estimate that the use of the "carrier" apparatus will save more than 100,000,000 pounds of copper. It will mean not only many fewer shiploads of copper but will also provide additional communication channels for forces in the several war theaters.

### What's Wrong With This Picture?



These members of an I and R Platoon have just come to a narrow place in the road, which the retreating Germans have mined. The forward jeep has just been blown up by one of the mines and those in the second jeep are hurrying to their buddies' rescue, and in so doing have committed some very serious errors. Can you detect them before looking in column 1 for the answers?

## You've Still Got Time To Win a \$25,000 Bond

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In celebration of its 100th birthday, the Pabst Brewing Company of Milwaukee, Wis., is turning the tables and giving out presents. Pabst feels that the question of post-war employment is so vital that it has set aside \$50,000 in war bonds to spur constructive thinking along this line.

Anyone with an idea is urged to submit a 2,000-word essay in the competition for prizes of \$25,000 and \$10,000 each, or for one of ten \$1,000 prizes. Winning plans will be turned over to the government and to private agencies who are equipped to evaluate and put them into practice.

**The Rules of the competition are as follows:**

1. Every citizen of the United States of America, including members of the armed forces at home and abroad, is eligible to compete for the awards, except officers or employees of Pabst Brewing Company or its subsidiaries, or its advertising agency, instructors, administrators or students in the economics department of Columbia University. Likewise, no member of the immediate family of any of these groups is eligible.

2. Each entrant shall submit his own plan for stimulating post-war employment in the United States. Each plan shall be stated in not to exceed 2,000 words. The plan may be supported by such additional material as the entrant may decide to furnish.

3. All manuscripts must be written in English on one side of the paper, preferably by typewriter. Illegible entries will be given no consideration. Each manuscript must bear the entrant's signature, his home address and normal occupation. However, during the final judging, entries will be identified by numbers only.

4. By submitting an entry in this competition, the entrant agrees to be bound by all of the provisions of these rules.

All manuscripts and plans submitted shall become the property of Pabst Brewing Company, which shall have the right to publish the manuscript and author's name, but not to the exclusion of the author. No manuscripts will be returned.

5. Entries will be judged on the basis of the practical contribution they offer to post-war employment in the United States and not on literary merit.

6. Prizes, as listed elsewhere in this announcement, will be awarded as determined by the board of judges. The decisions of a majority of the judges shall constitute and be the decisions of the board of judges and shall be final, conclusive and binding upon all persons entering upon the competition.

If the board of judges shall determine that two entries are tied for a particular award, each of the two entries will receive the full

amount of that award. In the event of the death, resignation, inability or refusal to act of any one or more of the judges, the remaining judges may but shall not be required to select a successor or successors to fill any such vacancy.

7. Entries, to be eligible for consideration, must be mailed and postmarked not later than midnight, February 7, 1944, and, regardless of postmark, must be received not later than March 27, 1944. Neither Pabst Brewing Company nor anyone connected with the competition will be responsible for entries delayed, damaged, undelivered or lost. Address and mail entries to:

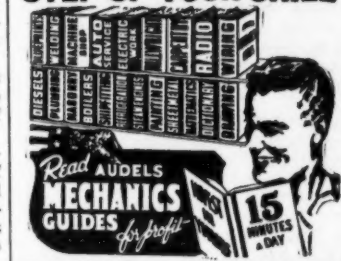
Pabst Post-War Employment Awards, 551 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, New York.

Be sure to affix adequate postage. Announcement of winners will be made on April 12, 1944, or as soon thereafter as judging can be completed.

8. The board of judges shall have the right to require any entrant to furnish satisfactory proof that he is the author of the manuscript and plan submitted by him.

**St. Joseph**  
ASPIRIN  
WORLD'S LARGEST SELLER AT 10¢  
36 FOR 20¢ 100 FOR 35¢

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This plaque is 6 1/2" x 7 1/2" in size. Made of inch thick highly polished walnut. The insignia emblem is done in striking colors. Two lines of gold letter printing are included in the price—your name and the name of your organization.

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Representatives wanted to introduce LANDSEIRE items to friends.





## SPORTS CHAT

**CAMP CAMPBELL, Ky.**—Some practical pranksters have suggested that it would be a good idea for ambitious soldiers to follow Bill Rasmussen, 220th Armored Engineer Battalion, for a day. Sounds more like a court martial punishment. Rasmussen road marched 25 miles in five hours and 16 minutes, ate, showered and then contributed 12 points as the 20th Division beat Austin Peay College, 68-39.

**KEESLER FIELD, Miss.**—After chalking up a 75-35 win over the Gulfport Coast Guard, the Keesler Field post officers team remained the only undefeated outfit in the newly formed Gulf Coast Service Basketball League. The fans are waiting for a game between the officers and the EM team.

**SALT LAKE CITY AIR BASE, Utah.**—Another mitt artist, who had hung up his gloves for keeps, is back in the ring again. Middleweight Buddy McCrea is swapping punches, but this time as a coach.

**CAMP STEWART, Ga.**—Sgt. Joe Louis, whose fame as gourmet is only slightly less than as a fighter, gave the nod to Stewart's Service Club for colored troops. Joe said his stay there was truly great and he hoped to return soon. Rumor has it that fried chicken was on the menu.

**CAMP LEE, Va.**—The QM School court squads are setting the pace in the Post Units League. The EM team holds a new record with nine wins and no losses and the Brass Hats five has a five, zero record. Bill Royer is pacing the EM team with an average of 23 points a game while the officer's pace-maker is Lt. Wilfred Collette with a 15-per record.

**LAKELAND FIELD, Fla.**—The Baer brothers, Max and Buddy, shared the spotlight with the field's boxing team. Max and Buddy put on an exhibition—the boxing team played for keeps in the first inter-field match in over a year.

**CAMP ELLIS, Ill.**—The war has produced some odd combinations. Last season Sonny Wood, Washington Bears, and Johannes Dienelt, Fort Wayne Zollners, locked horns in some torrid court tussles. This year they're putting on the Gaston and Alfonso act as they pace the Camp Ellis five.

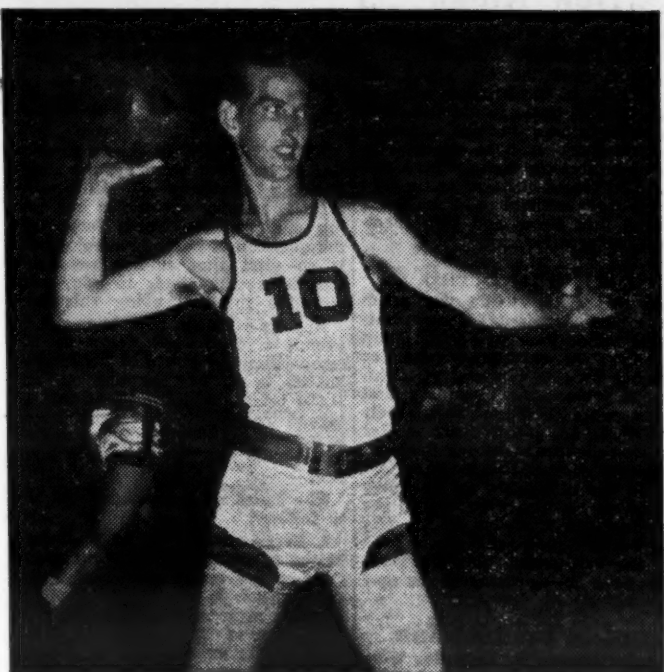
**CAMP POLK, La.**—Just like a dime novel thriller. Three seconds to go in the overtime period. The 188th Gilder Infantry Regiment trails Division Artillery, 32-30. Cpl. Lloyd Waters splits the netting for two points. He is fouled. Again he connects with the charity toss and the 188th wins as the gun cracks. But that isn't all—it was Corporal Waters who connected with the basket which tied the regular period game, 28-28.

**CAMP BLANDING, Fla.**—There oughta be a law—or rather there is a law. That's the reason why Camp Blanding trainees are using fish nets for helmet camouflage nets. The law takes them from fish poachers—gives them to the soldiers.

**NAPIER FIELD, Ala.**—The number 13 reared its ugly head. After 13 straight wins the Napier Field Gruffies met defeat. The 283rd Field Artillery court men beat them, 27-24, on the Camp Rucker court. The Gruffies bounced and took their next opponent, 89th Division, 28-26.

**FORT WARREN, Wyo.**—The soldiers came for the preliminary and stayed for the final game. The reason? You guessed it, the WAC team opened the twin-bill by dropping a 20-18 game to a Cheyenne alumnae team.

**LINCOLN FIELD, Nebr.**—During a pause in a brisk game between Lincoln and Fairmont Base, a Fairmont player flopped to the floor. "Whatta matter? Don't they give you boys at Fairmont any callisthenics?" came from the bleachers. The officer hastily arose—the game continued.



**LANKY EWELL BLACKWELL** who used to fire them across for the Cincy Reds has developed into one of the stars of the Infantry School Basketball League at Fort Benning, Ga. In the 14 games of the first half of the schedule, he dumped in 85 field goals and 22 fouls for 192 to stand third in the league scoring. He plays for the 3rd Student Training Regiment Rifles.

—U. S. Army Photo.

## Baseball Will Continue Owners Finally Agree

**WASHINGTON**—After running the scale from acute pessimism to vain-glorious optimism the baseball club owners reached the same conclusion the fans did weeks ago—that baseball would be played this coming season.

It may be the 14th and C streets roughnecks playing in major and minor league uniforms—but it will be baseball. The fans don't expect to see the classy ball of pre-war days but they do expect to click the turnstiles in search of recreation.

The owners are confronted by two major problems—both brought about by the Selective Service Act. One deals with the men going into service. The solution for depleted squads will probably be found in a player pool system. The other problem is post-war and is concerned with the guarantee, which all servicemen have, of getting back their old positions with seniority and salary rights.

### Pessimistic Attitude

Sam Breadon expressed the opinion of the pessimists in stating that the draft may leave the St. Louis Cardinals without enough players. Mr. Breadon backed water after a few minor officials stated they would play the game if only nine men remained on their squads.

Few fans took Mr. Breadon seriously as they knew the discontinuing of organized baseball would hurt the owners in a sensitive spot—their pocketbooks. It is believed that the Card's Prexy was actually talking about a championship club, not just any club, when he discussed the problems.

There are a few men with honorable discharges who are ready to take the field next summer—plus a number of 4-Fers. The majority, however, are subject to the draft.

### Ball Players Wanted

If any readers of Army Times know of ex-ball players, who are to be discharged or have been discharged from the Army and are not affiliated with an organized baseball team, please forward their names and addresses to the Army Times sports editor. They will be passed on to the various leagues.

Baseball fans are anxiously awaiting the naming of the new Boston Braves manager. Casey Stengel resigned after the club was sold. Van Lingle Mungo has been inducted in the Army. Honus Wagner, nearing 70th birthday, signed his twelfth contract as coach for Pirates. He may be playing before the year is out, according to sports wags.

The National cage picture is gradually being straightened out. Among the leaders throughout the nation are Great Lakes, Marquette, Camp Grant, De Paul, Bowling Green, Purdue, Ohio State, Iowa Seahawks, Oklahoma, Iowa State, Duke, North Carolina, Dartmouth, Long Island, Notre Dame, Georgia Tech, Albright, Milligan, Kentucky, Texas, Rice, Arkansas, Oklahoma Aggies, Washington, Gonzaga and California.

### Four Unbeaten

There are but a handful of unbeaten teams left in the nation, among them are Iowa, 11-0; Utah,

10-0; Army, 6-0, and Miami University of Ohio.

Among the service teams Norfolk Naval Training Station boosted its winning streak to 14 in a row and 24 wins against one defeat. The Olathe Naval Air Clippers have a 14-game winning streak. Fort Bragg surprised by upsetting both the Cherry Point Marines and Fort Jackson Red Raiders in winning the Southeastern service tourney.

Tennis got the limelight in New York City by staging a show which sold \$2,500,000 worth of war bonds. Heading the cast was Lt. Don Budge, who defeated Coast Guard Reserve John Kramer. Other performers were Lt. (j.g.) Don McNeil, Ensign Ted Schroeder, Miss Pauline Betz, Miss Mary Hardwick, Mrs. Dorothy Round Little and Miss Katherine Winthrop.

## 'Star Man' Lifts Duke of Mittman

**CAMP STEWART, Ga.**—It isn't very often that you see a "star man" climb right into the ring to congratulate one of his fighters, but Brig. Gen. Edward A. Stockton Jr. did just that at the Sports Arena while 3500 shrieking fans were blowing their tops over Bernie Reynolds, who had just earned himself a permanent niche in Stewart's hall of athletic fame by pounding huge Wilson Broussard of the Marines into a bloody, battered hulk.

We don't know what the general said to the private but it must have been good because by scoring a TKO over Broussard after one minute had elapsed in the third round of the final bout Bernie gave the Skybusters a 4-3 match victory over favored Parris Island. It was the greatest victory of the year for our forces.

Reynolds' victory was made all the more spectacular because of the fact that it was his second fight of the night. He had opened the show against 161-pound Al Thornton and wound up a three-round loser. His comeback against the 195-pound Broussard in the deciding bout of the match was out of this world.

## 53rd Armored Engineers Capture Football Title

**NORTH CAMP POLK, La.**—Scoring an 8-0 victory over the 18th Tank Battalion, the 53rd Armored Engineers held undisputed possession of the 8th Armored Division's touch football title with appropriate trophies to be distributed this week.

In a thrilling contest, the victors of League No. 1 scored an early touchdown, and followed with a safety to put the game on ice. However, the Tankers battled vigorously to offset the lead and only a stout Engineer defense kept them in check.

**WALTERBORO FIELD, S. C.**—The Stafers, base basketball team that ranges in height from five-foot-five to six-foot-five, has chalked up seven consecutive wins over some of the top teams in the Southeast.

# Camp Grant Bows Out Of Big Time Sports

**CAMP GRANT, Ill.**—Camp Grant, which has fielded some of World War II's outstanding service athletic teams, is soon to bow out of competitive sports, it was announced by Brig. Gen. James E. Baylis, camp commander.

Because of the increased pace of fighting on all fronts, the post will abandon all "varsity" sports at the conclusion of the present basketball season. All baseball and football games already scheduled for 1944 will be canceled.

Letters addressed to all universities, colleges, industrial and service teams that expected to appear on Grant athletic schedules in the future were placed in the mail Saturday by Lt. Col. Frank A. Bush, special service officer, explaining the step. It read, in part:

"In view of the stepped-up tempo of the allied offensive all over the

world and the consequent increased demands on the time of men in the armed forces in training to take their places at the front, it is now necessary for Camp Grant to discontinue all forms of varsity competition, effective with the close of the present basketball season."

General Baylis made it clear that he considers abandonment of varsity athletics "a military necessity."

Intramural sports will not be abandoned, however. In fact, the strong intramural program already in effect will be simplified "in order to afford the opportunity for men who desire to participate in athletics during their leisure time to do so."

Grant has completed three seasons of football and baseball and is now in its third season of basketball and boxing. Though not particularly brilliant in its football relations with strong Western Conference eleven, the Warriors have more than held their own in basketball, baseball and boxing.

### Outstanding Record

For the past two seasons the basketball team has been particularly outstanding. Last year the Warriors laid claim to the national service championship on the basis of 31 wins in 33 games. This season the Grantmen are roaring along at the helm of midwest service basketball with 17 games won in 19 played.

In baseball, a sport in which the soldiers could draw on a bevy of former major and minor leaguers, the Warriors have defeated American and National Leagues and American Association clubs.

In boxing, one of the most popular sports here, the camp has likewise been well supplied with material. Last year the Warriors were voted the outstanding team in the Chicago Tournament of Champions.

The basketball campaign will continue until the schedule is completed, as will boxing. Camp Grant's last cage contest is March 3, with Notre Dame in the Chicago Stadium.

The same was true of Pvs. James Roberts and Jesse Raybon, except that their 175-pound bout was stopped by order of Jack Carberry. The order came through channels via A. Thomas "Pinky" Flood, tournament director.

Roberts, winner of the title in July, demonstrated best in the class when the January title went to Wayne Lambeth, a sailor he had roundly trounced the previous night. Lambeth was recalled to go up against the third survivor from previous eliminations.

Pvt. Jimmy Dunn copped the 115-pound title with three straight victories, battering his final opponent unmercifully.

Corp. Randolph Barrett had to win four times, against crowd opposition so unsportsmanlike that he was eventually booed even when he entered the ring and when he won by a clean knockout over his final adversary. Some of Barrett's decisions were close, particularly his semi-final triumph over Michael Shinder, Peterson Field featherweight who once was a Pittsburgh Golden Gloves winner.

Ft. Warren lightweight scored six victories in seven bouts, Pvt. Salvador Marquez surviving the first round and Cpl. Mario Conti winning the title in a fashion that caused him to be acclaimed the No. 1 fighter of the entire tournament. The last two nights he fought twice each night, the second time against opponents who had not been put to the double exertion, but he readily outclassed all comers. His semi-final and final wins were by a knockout and a TKO.



CPL. MARIO CONTI  
Tournament's Best

tournaments officials back stage, and everybody except those in charge of the event crowned a sixth Ft. Warren soldier the best in his class.

Able to clout their way successfully through a field of 92 boxers from 11 installations—31 fighters and three posts more than in July—the Fighting QM's were confronted Friday night with an obstacle course of physical and psychological barriers that robbed them of one title and spoiled the show for more than 3600 fans.

### Two Too Many

They were told to go up against teammates or else. Cpl. Mickey Janoski, only 10 days out of the hospital when the tournament began, had learned the previous night that two stiff bouts in one evening sapped his strength. First Sgt. Emanuel James wasn't any more anxious to wear himself out for the benefit of a 160-pound contender from Boulder Navy.

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## Poets

## Sonnet

Beauty is not in grandiose displays  
Of lavish wealth, but in a mem-  
ory—  
A photograph or token of the days  
We counted beautiful; when I  
can see  
The beauty of your face, your lips,  
your hair,  
Or hear your voice as soft as last  
I heard  
You speak, a miracle transforms  
despair  
To joy by mem-ries in my heart  
interred;  
The camera's eye that saw this  
photograph  
You gave me captured more than  
candid art—  
It brought you here to live and  
sigh and laugh  
And I can feel the throbbing of  
your heart;  
I call it beauty when by gifts we  
send  
The vast confines of space our hearts  
transcend.

—Pfc. Dale Stanley,  
Greenville, Miss., Post

## A Major's Point of View

To Edward J. H. Newmeyer  
The Major from Camp Polk  
Whose poem lately did appear  
in "Times" for Army folk:

The private's point of view is grand  
Told in a Major's style  
A Major's point of view demands  
A GI bibliophile.

"These new GI's are not as good  
As were old Army's men  
But rather show an attitude  
Of being supermen.

"My orderly is not upright  
My shoes don't have a luster  
My brass is dull and far from bright  
My clothes are hung in cluster.

"A Major lies awake at night  
And worries for his men  
He wants each one to be a knight—  
A perfect specimen.

"There are the schedules to arrange  
To keep the privates busy  
The obstacle course, the firing range  
That really gets them dizzy.

"No longer true as was before  
That "Generals die in bed"  
And even Majors have a chore  
Performed in front lines 'stead.

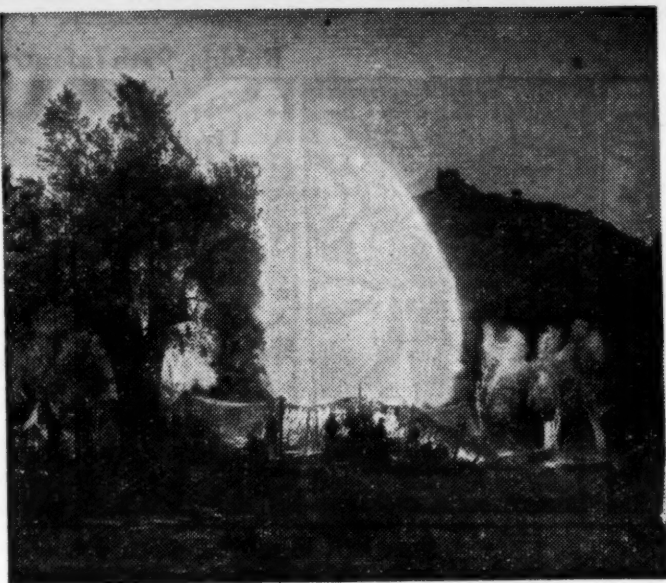
"The Private? Oh yes, he's helped  
some  
To win battles galore  
But plans and tactics all had come  
From Majors by the score."  
—Pvt. Bronislaw Gilwa,  
Military Police, Section I  
Camp Sibert, Ala.

## Who Can Separate a Heart?

We pray, this old and war-torn year,  
With all its pains and sorrow,  
Bring in another brighter year  
And victory may come tomorrow.

And oh, give thanks, my dear  
Though we're far apart  
They can't stop a spirit talking  
Who can separate a heart?

No matter what the weather,  
No night too dark to start  
Hand in hand we go together  
Who can separate our heart?  
—Pvt. John Ryan,  
Ft. McClellan, Ala., Cycle



HEAVY, yet mobile, artillery has been a tremendous factor in the present war. American big guns and their crews "earned their spurs" in the North African campaign. In the present fighting in Italy they have been of inestimable value. Here is a camouflaged, 8-inch howitzer and crew, silhouetted against the flash of the gun as it fires on German positions at Mt. Camino, Italy. This is the first time these guns have been used on the Italian front.

## Movie Stuff

The Princeton Film Center has revealed the addition of three color films, all action-packed war pictures, to its film rental library. They are: "Fortress of the Sky," which tells the dramatic story of the Boeing Flying Fortress; "Loaded for War," depicting the greatest mass movement of armed men and military might in the history of the Nation's railroads; "Tank Destroyers," depicting training of troops who man America's tank destroyers.

Films are 16mm, in sound, and available for a nominal service fee plus shipping charges. Requests should be addressed to The Princeton Film Center, Princeton 15, N. J.

New 16mm films listed by Scholastic Magazines and available for general use are:  
A LETTER FROM BATAAN—One-reel sound, showing conditions under which Americans lived and died in the heroic defense. OWI film, available from your nearest film library on payment of small service charge.

BLACK SEA FIGHTERS—Seven-reel sound film, presenting the actual story of the Russian Black Sea Fleet's 250-day defense at Sevastopol. For sale or rental through Brandon Films, 1600 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

LOADED FOR WAR—Two-reel sound in color, showing work of American railroads on the home front. Available from Santa Fe System Lines, Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago 4, Ill.

NEWS PARADE OF THE YEAR 1943—Sound film available in three-reel lengths, recording highlights of our fighting forces. From Castle Films, RCA Bldg., New York, N. Y.

THE WORLD AT WAR—Four-

reel sound film recording a decade of war which led to the attack on Pearl Harbor. For rental through New York University Film Library, 71 Washington Square, New York, N. Y.

RADIO AT WAR—Two-reel sound film on importance of communications in warfare, depicting training camp routine, actual maneuvers, and convoy action. Available on payment of transportation charges from Educational Department, RCA Victory Division, RCA, Camden, N. Y.

## Radio Roundup

Educational radio programs and those interpreting events in America's history, both in the making and past, as recommended by Scholastic Magazines, follow.

Sunday: Invitation to Learning, CBS, 11:30 a.m. Distinguished critics discuss the current significance of world classics. Feb. 13, "Uncle Tom's Cabin"; Feb. 20, Ruskin's "Stones of Venice." Lands of the Free, NBC, 4:30 p.m. NBC's Inter-American University of the air presents historical dramas depicting economic development of the Americas. Feb. 13, The Industrial Revolution; Feb. 20, The Role of Gold.

Monday: Cavalcade of America, NBC, 8 p.m. Dramatization of the lives of men and women, past and present, that have helped to make America a great Nation. Education for Freedom, MBS, 10:15 p.m. Outstanding American educators and leaders discuss the nation's educational problems, and needs for better informed, more responsible and thoughtful citizens.

Tuesday: Report to the Nation, CBS, 9:30 p.m. Up-to-the-minute news dramas, presenting interviews and reports by commentators and guests on the latest world events. America Looks Ahead, BN, 10:30 p.m. A new program series in the field of postwar international relations, presenting the results of nationwide public opinion polls. Feb. 14, Disarmament and retention of military bases abroad after the war.

Thursday: This Is Our Enemy, MBS, 8 p.m. Government-produced anti-Axis series exposing enemy activities on all fronts, and featuring a three-minute summary of news summary from occupied countries. The First Line, CBS, 10 p.m. Dramatic stories of naval exploits. Music of the New World, NBC, 11:30 p.m. Feb. 10, Barracks and Battlefields; Feb. 17, Smoke and Steel.

Friday: Freedom of Opportunity, MBS, 8:30 p.m. Dramatized life stories of America's outstanding young men.

Saturday: Story Behind the Headlines, NBC, 5:30 p.m. Background of the day's news. American Story, NBC, 7 p.m. A tracing of the history, development and fulfillment of the literature of America. Feb. 12, The Discoverers; Feb. 19, The Discovered.

## Army to Sell Surplus Coal

WASHINGTON—Coal from surplus stocks at Army installations will be sold for civilian use to relieve local shortages, the War Department announced this week. The emergency measure, to be carried out through the media of Army Service Commands, has been made possible by accumulation of excess supplies at some Army establishments where personnel have been transferred to overseas duty or otherwise reduced in strength.

## Size of AAF

(Continued from page 1.)

statistics show that the entry "successfully completed," as applied to technical courses, has been written 786,401 times on service records but it does not indicate how many service records were involved because many technical students complete courses in two or more specialties. Thus, the overall total includes those students two or more times.

## Five Courses

A technician in training for specialized duty with one of the new superbombers, for example, must complete five different courses before joining his combat crew. He completes a basic mechanics course, an advanced course as an electrical specialist, advanced courses in mechanics and electricity at the factory in which the bomber is made, finally, a course for armorers.

It doesn't take an expert statistician to realize that the Training Command has produced well over a million ground and air crewmen, including close to three quarters of a million technicians.

The biggest part of the job was done in the two years since Pearl Harbor. It was done concurrently with an almost unbelievable expansion of facilities. In 1939 only 696 pilots were graduated from two schools. In the first 11 months of 1943 the Command graduated 61,730 pilots of all types from 135 schools engaged in various phases of flying training. The increase in the production of technicians is no less spectacular when you consider that only 14,803 were trained in the two decades from 1921 to 1941.

## Greatest System

To achieve this record the Training Command has developed the world's greatest educational system. From the standpoint of territory covered, personnel employed, administered and trained, equipment operated and facilities owned, it overshadows the largest of all the world's great business corporations. It operates installations of one kind or another in all 48 states of the Union—a grand total of 455; 1,020,777 individuals were under Training Command jurisdiction as of November 30, 1943, nearly an eighth of all the men and women in the Army of the United States; 489,361 were students. Permanently assigned military personnel totaled 390,016, including instructors, operating and administrative personnel, and people to maintain the vast array of training equipment.

Approximately 29,000 training planes of all types were in use in the Command at year's end—a major air force in itself.

The safety record is a tribute to the efficiency of the training program and the effectiveness of the maintenance crews, most of which are composed of Training Command technical school graduates. During the 11 months from Jan. 1, 1943, to Nov. 30, 1943, Training Command students flew an average of 25,600 hours per fatal accident.

## New Pennies From Used Bullets

DENVER, Colo.—New copper pennies are being coined at the government mint here from melted 50-caliber machine gun cartridges from the ordnance proving ground at Salt Lake City.

## Yanks Rest Up In Italian Palace

WASHINGTON—A 1,300-room 17th Century palace is at the disposal of enlisted men of the American Fifth Army in Italy upon relief from front-line duty, the War Department disclosed this week.

Morale among Army Ground Force troops has reached a new high as a result of establishment of the rest area, formerly the home of an Italian ruler and his queen, situated a few miles from Naples, according to a report to headquarters, AGF, by Maj. James L. Rankin Jr., Carnegie, Pa.

New uniforms are issued men fresh from battle upon their arrival at the semi-modern palace, which boasts an abundance of bathing facilities and swimming pools. Organized tours of Naples, Pompeii and other nearby sites of historical interest are conducted for the soldiers, and other attractions include swimming and boating in the bay, operas by the San Carlo Opera Company, and motion pictures. After duty at the front, men are eligible for stays up to five days at the palace.

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rack, 1 ball rack, 1  
dozen spliced cues with  
three points and bump-  
ers attached, 1 triangle,  
1 bottle and shake balls,  
1 bridge, 1 rubberized  
dust cover, 1 set mark-  
ers complete with wire  
hook and stretcher, 1  
brush, 1 dozen chalks,  
1 dozen tips, 1 tube  
—with wrenches and  
cement, 1 book of rules  
complete supplies to  
assemble the table.



YOU CAN see from this picture that Hollywood's Diana Lewis is happy about something. We don't know about what, but we wish she would tell us. We've haven't heard anything really funny, since Hitler made his last speech.

## Private Van Dorn



## Robbie, 99th Infantry Division, Camp Maxey, Tex.

## Star Spangled Banter



"Aw, I haven't the heart to do it. Let's take the other street."

## Sgt. Bill Mauldin, 45th Division



"But, poppy, you told me to take it to th' cleaner."

## Gypsy Rose Lee Is Afraid Food Will Make a Man of Her

"(If anyone is thinking of collecting the letters of famed Authoress Gypsy Rose Lee—we suggest he begin with this epistle penned from a hospital bed at Fort Bragg, N. C., and directed to the men of Camp Shelby, Miss., in explanation of why she was forced to cancel an engagement.—Ed.)

Dear Sirs:

To say I am sorry about postponing my appearance for the second time is putting it mildly. I couldn't have been more miserable. But then I realized that being miserable wasn't going to cure my pneumonia, and is exactly what I finished up with. When I arrived here from Camp Butner my temperature was 106, and it seems that at Fort Bragg when your temperature is that high they put you in the hospital until it becomes normal again. I tried telling the doctors that all I had was a simple head cold, but they didn't examine my head once!

They've been wonderful to me, though, and on my birthday last week, they had a big cake baked for me. It was the most beautiful cake I'd ever seen. With that cake for a head dress and three insignias for a costume, and I could have gone on! And did it taste good! Those candles were delicious. I ate three of them. By the time that everyone had finished wishing me a happy birthday, that's all there was left.

My temperature is down and I feel much better. This hospital food certainly makes a man out of you. If I lose one more pound around the chest it's going to make a man out of me, too. The sergeant says I should be up in a day or two, but the Major says it will be two weeks, so I'll have to let you know more definitely later. I just hope there won't be a basketball game in opposition to me the night I do appear. I wouldn't blame the boys for not showing up for my appearance. A basketball game in the hand is a safer bet than an unhealthy "exotic" dancer.

The only thing that I can't figure

out is, that I've been doing the same act for years and I never caught pneumonia before. I guess it's because I thought I was South and changed out of my winter, fur-lined, G-string too soon.

Sincerely yours,  
GIPSY ROSE LEE.

## The Mess Line

The most popular subject of feminine chatter  
Today, it safely may be noted,  
Is usually some private matter—  
That is, unless he's been promoted.

Sgt.: Any complaints about your clothes?

Rookie: My trousers aren't right.  
Sgt.: I see nothing wrong with them.

Rookie: Mebbe not. But they're chafing me under the arms.

Let's see now, is fire plug all one word or do you spell it with a hydrant in the middle?

What is a jeep?  
A functional flivver  
When ridden too wildly  
Plays 'ell with your liver.

"It won't be wrong now," said the bride as she walked down the aisle.

"For beating your wife, I'll fine you \$1.10," said the judge.

"I don't object to the dollar," said the prisoner, "but what is the 10 cents for?"

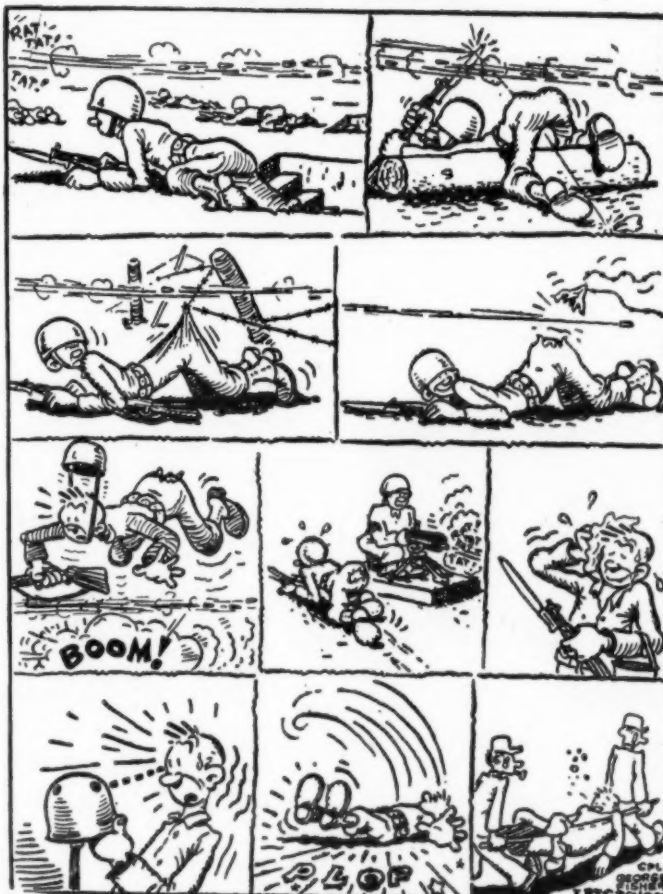
"That," said the judge, "is the federal tax on amusements."

Then there was the absent-minded sculptor who put his model to bed and chiseled on his wife.

A termite's nightmare: "I dreamt I dwelt in marble halls."

You kissed and told  
But that's all right!  
The guy you told  
Called up last night!

## Combat Course



By Cpl. George Fisher, Camp Roberts, Calif.

## Newsmap Posters Designed at Roberts

CAMP ROBERTS, Calif.—Poster illustrations of the eleven General Orders for sentry duty have appeared throughout the Army installations on the weekly newsmaps of the Army Orientation Course were designed and produced at Camp Roberts, Calif. Developed by the Infantry Replacement Training Center training aids shops, the art work was done by four non-commis-

sioned officers and was completed about one year ago.

The use of color is one of the main aids of the poster. The color background gives soldiers an opportunity to associate a General Order with a particular color and aids in fixing it in his mind. It has been reported that the plan is also successful in some instances where soldiers were unable to read English.

## Army Quiz

1. You have known of the Maginot, Siegfried and Mareth lines. Recent dispatches have frequently mentioned the Gustav line. Do you know where it is and who has been attacking it?

2. Americans favor daylight bombings. Germans are said to prefer "tactics of vertical development." Is this—

A. Bombing all over and around the target?  
B. The use of airborne troops?  
C. Using their new "rocket" gliders in attack from above?

3. The Quartermaster Corps has made an estimate of the number of packs of cigarettes they must buy for American soldiers overseas and at home for 1944. Do you think this is—

A. 800,000 packs?  
B. A billion packs?  
C. 2,808,000,000 packs?

4. Your buddy Joe Uleski was sent overseas, but inside two weeks was found physically unfit and sent home. He is entitled to a campaign ribbon. True? False?

5. In the Tunisian campaign American troops put up a brilliant battle to win Hill 609. Recently Hill 609 in New Britain was similarly hailed as a notable American victory. Do you know the basis used for naming these hills?

A. They are numbered consecutively as the engagements occur?  
B. They come from names on local maps?

C. The names are taken from their height?

6. OWI is making moving pictures to show to the civilians in Italy for propaganda. Where do you think these pictures are getting their try-outs?

A. On Hollywood prisoners in America?  
B. In Hollywood?  
A. On Italian prisoners in America?

7. The "angle of incidence" is—  
A. An instrument used by navigators in plotting courses?  
B. The angle at which a plane will stall?  
C. The angle at which the wings are attached to a plane's fuselage?

8. The quota for the Fourth War Loan drive, now underway, is greater than that for last fall's Third War Loan?

True? False?

9. Polaris, as you know, is an astronomical name for the North Star. What is a "pelorus"?

A. A scientific name for the human stomach?  
B. An instrument used by a navigator?  
C. The name of one of the heavenly bodies?

10. The "man who made the helicopter practical" probably read of a recent demonstration of its practicability when it carried medical supplies to the New Jersey coast for the survivors of the explosion on the destroyer Turner. Was he—  
A. Orville Wright?  
B. Lindbergh?  
C. Ivor Sikorsky?

## Newspaper For Soldiers Same As Letters

SAN FRANCISCO—William H. McCarthy, local postmaster, whose staff processes mail for the Army postoffice, looks on newspapers "as equivalent to first class mail" when they are addressed to soldiers in the Pacific. The postmaster feels that the boys want their hometown newspapers as much as letters.

Newspapers go out to Pacific war zones, an Army officer said, "at the same pace and rate as parcel post."

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## SOLDIER SHOWS

"Give me a thousand men who are entertained, rather than ten thousand who have had no entertainment."

—Gen. John J. Pershing.

In this column the Entertainment Section of the Special Services Division contributes items on soldier shows which are in some way interesting or outstanding. Perhaps in these items you may find a suggestion which will be helpful to you in producing your show.

### OVER HERE

**Bar and Stripes**  
**BRADLEY FIELD, Conn.**—"The Battle of Bradley": Featuring 14 original songs with titles like "C & K Ration Blues" and "The GI." This musically enlivened the talents of officers, EM, and ACs. To vary the monotony of camp life and get a little vicarious pleasure, a real lieutenant substituted his bar for stripes to play the fictitious Top Kick, and a rear Sarge played a one-bar tooter. To avoid going too far in mixing fact with fancy, all WACs played themselves.

**The Curtain Falls**  
**LOWRY FIELD, Colo.**—"The Patriots": Lt. Sidney (Drama Critics' Prize Winner) Kingsley's play about early American democrat Thomas Jefferson in his struggle with early American Fascist-minded Alexander Hamilton was the last act in the Lowry Field Players' successful dramatic interlude which started in May, 1941. Stepped-up transfer of personnel was the cause of the deactivation. A transfer into more dramatic activities could not have been better prefaced than by this "Why We Fight" play.

**Room Service**  
**FORT WORTH FIELD, Tex.**—"Room Service": This wackie will be displayed during the month of Valentines and other amatory hanky-panky. It is pure escapism into the past when hotels made "reserva-

tions," when the guest walked in with his bag (Gladstone) and signed the register. Revolving around the dizzy dithers of a shoe-string show producer, his pawn-shop addicts, and a poverty-stricken playwright, this farce shows how you can hold on to a hotel room without paying your rent. After seeing the show, you'll probably decide it isn't worth the effort involved—if you recover from the side-splitting guffaws. (PLUG: This play has been released to the Entertainment Section of the Special Services Division for performance by and for military personnel)

### OVER THERE

**Hq. USAF, South Atlantic**

**"Topsy Turvy Night":** Borrowing costumes, the producer of this show got the janes and GIs on stage in their costumes and made them exchange clothes. The fittings and misfittings threw the audience into fits. Jitterbug and other dancing contests built up to the finale, which was the grand costume parade. This was climaxed by the award of prizes to the best dressed and the funniest dressed.

**"Monte Carlo Night":** Using unbleached, cheap colored muslin and target cloth, bed sheets, mattress covers and even colored crepe paper, tents were put up and the circus calloped its way into camp. The necessary lettuce, cabbage, long green or money was mimeographed and distributed in \$25 amounts. This took care of admissions and games of chance.

In addition to black-jack games, money wheels, and crap games, with PX awarded cigarette and candy prizes, there were the side-shows featuring Jo-Jo, the dog-faced boy; the fat lady and her fat children; Frances, the half-man and half-woman; the tribe of Ubangi savages; and Adolph, the Artful Dodger.

A "Test Your Strength" device ensnared the Lionel Strongarms, and boxing matches entrapped the fist-cuffers. Hamburgers, sausages and beer, furnished by the PX, enticed the hungry. Gay, carefree music furnished by the band entranced everybody.

## Do You Know Any of These?

The LOCATORS have requests for the addresses of the following officers' wives. Send any that you may know to Box 437, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Mrs. F. E. Ambrose (Bess) (Col. Inf.).  
Mrs. Bert Arnold (Naomi) (Lt. Col. AC).  
Mrs. Allen Baird (Lt.).  
Mrs. R. W. Parker (Estelle) (Maj. Gen.).  
Mrs. J. Belehak (Betty) (Lt. Col. AC).  
Mrs. Charles Biadell (Marian) (Lt. Armored).  
Mrs. Richard Bundy (Col. AC; deceased).  
Mrs. C. V. Cagle (Lt. Col.).  
Mrs. David Calloway (Marie) (Lt. AC).  
Mrs. John Carey (Oma Dell) (Capt.).  
Mrs. Gilbert X. Cheves (Mary) (Gen., Cav.).

Mrs. Voria Connor (Maude) (Col. FA).  
Mrs. R. W. Cooley (Baylis) (Maj.).  
Mrs. John A. Cleveland (Lt. Col. Inf.).  
Mrs. Leighton I. Davis (Gert) (Lt. Col. AC).  
Mrs. R. D. Denson (Rosemary) (Lt. Col. AC).  
Mrs. E. R. French (Lella) (Col. AC).  
Mrs. Harold G. Hayes (Nellie) (Lt. Col.).  
Mrs. Edward Hedges (Susan) (Lt. Armored).  
Mrs. T. R. Hottenfeller (Clara) (Lt.).  
Mrs. C. Y. Jackson (Mae, Inf.; deceased).  
Mrs. Charles Joneatte (La.).  
Mrs. Paul W. Johnson (Sally) (Col. Inf.).  
Mrs. Howard Johnson (Skeets) (Col.).  
Mrs. Roy E. Lindquist (Col. Paratroops).  
Mrs. John Montgomery (Helen) (Col. Inf.).  
Mrs. R. T. Nelson (Col. SC).  
Mrs. Richard Park (Rosie) (Lt. Asst. Military Attache to Russia).  
Mrs. Enoch J. Scanlan (Dorothy) (Lt. Col. Inf.).  
Mrs. Hubert Strahan (Lucy) (Lt. AC).  
Mrs. Tom Swisher (Glady) (Lt. CE).  
Mrs. Russell L. Vittrup (Col. Inf.).  
Mrs. Thomas Wildes (Blair) (7) (Maj., Inf.).  
Mrs. Howell Whisenhunt (Dorothy) (Lt. Inf.).

## Disabled Veterans Open Hall of Fame

CINCINNATI, O.—A national "Hall of Disabled World War II Veterans" will be dedicated at the formal opening of the Disabled American Veterans new national headquarters here on March 23-25.

One candidate for the hall of fame will be nominated by each of the more than 800 chapters of this organization. Pictures of 48 state nominees will be placed in the national headquarters' gallery. Of these 48, one will be selected as "America's Outstanding Hero."

National Adjutant of the D. A. V. Vivian D. Corby, explained that the hall of heroes was "to pay fitting tribute to our men and women in our armed forces who are doing such a magnificent job today on every fighting front. And those who are wounded in defense of our democracy, we feel, should receive special tribute."

### Quiz Answers

(See "Army Quiz," page 13)

1. The "Gustav Line" defended the German defense positions in the Cassino area in Italy. It was penetrated by American and British forces last week.

2. B.

3. C.

4. False. He must serve 30 days in a foreign war theater to be entitled to the ribbon.

5. C. Hills are named from their height, either in feet or meters, usually the latter in Europe.

6. A. The Italian prisoners in United States camps are believed to give a fair reaction of how the pictures will appeal to Italian civilians.

7. C.

8. False. The Third War Loan was for \$15,000,000,000.

9. B.

10. C.

### Send HER a War-Service Pin

INSIGNIA IS 24 K. ELECTRO GOLD-PLATED



- ★ Blue Star indicates son or relative in service, while insignia shows soldier's or sailor's branch of service.
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- ★ Colorfast: Can be washed with hot or cold water, any soap.
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Coast Artillery Aviation Pilot Aviation  
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Marine Corps Quartermaster U. S. Shield

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Please send Branch of service

Pin to the following address, for which I enclose 55 cents.

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## Classified Section

### MAILING NOTICE

Postal laws do not permit the enclosure of any messages with fourth class matter. If you mail your films or other articles with message enclosed, FIRST class postage must be affixed. It is best to wrap your rolls well, tie securely and address plainly with your name and address on cover.

### PHOTOFINISHING

**35 mm. CAMERA!** Are you having trouble getting enough films these days? Then write at once for details about our combination film and finishing offer. We develop and enlarge your film and reload cartridge with guaranteed fresh, clean film, all for one low price. Best quality work—fast service. Satisfaction guaranteed. Postal card brings full details and free mailers.

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Baltimore, Md.

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Roll developed "Super-Tan" treated for better and more brilliant pictures and longer lasting negatives and two sets fadeless Supertone prints 25c. 10 reprints 25c. 25 reprints 50c. 100 reprints \$1.50. 5x7 and 8x10 enlargement coupons returned with every order. Artshop HD100 Sweetwater, Texas.

5x7 ENLARGEMENTS, 15c; Ten for \$1.00, cash or C.O.D. Send negatives only. DeVane Studios, Melville, La.

REPRINTS 20 for 25c; 50 for 50c. Queen City Service Dept. 2, Box 7, Niagara Square Station, Buffalo, N. Y.

ROLLS DEVELOPED—Sixteen Guaranteed Everbrite prints, coupon for your choice of either 2 plain or 1 colored framed enlargement, 25c. Reprints 2c each. Mailers and further details upon request. Flash Photo Finishers, Box 1122F, Minneapolis, Minn.

ORIGINAL JUMBO PICTURES. (All enlarged), deckled, clean; roll 25c; Jumbo Reprints 4c EACH, JUMBO, Box 868A, Minneapolis, Minn.

FILMS, 8 Exposures Developed, Printed 25c, negative size. Enlarged to postcard size 35c. Send for mailing bags at once. Quality, Fast Service Guaranteed. Camera Craft, Box 280, W. Chester, Pa.

SIXTEEN DECKLEDGE PRINTS 25c with every roll developed; or 16 reprints 25c. Reliance Service, Box 868H, Minneapolis.

ROLL DEVELOPED, 2 prints each good negative (limit 16 prints), 25c. Reprints 2c each. Star Photo, Box 149, Denver, Colorado.

THREE PRINTS each good negative, 6 to 8 exposure rolls, 30c. 12, 16, 18 exposure rolls, 50c. Reprints, 3c. Fred N. Eastman, Bode, Iowa.

16 BEAUTIFUL OVERSIZE DECKLEDGE prints and 2 enlarging coupons, 25c. Owlphoto, A2, Weatherford, Okla.

INDIVIDUAL Attention Each Negative Guarantees Outstanding Pictures. Roll Developed and Eight Prints 25c. Eight Beautiful 4x6 Enlargements 35c Immediate Service. Mailing Bags Free. Universal Photo Service, LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

DISCRIMINATING CAMERA FANS. 8-exposure rolls Ray quality service, eight Raytone prints and free photo folder for keeping prints safely, 25c. Quality that excels—leaders since 1920. RAY'S PHOTO SERVICE Dept. 43F, LaCrosse, Wisconsin

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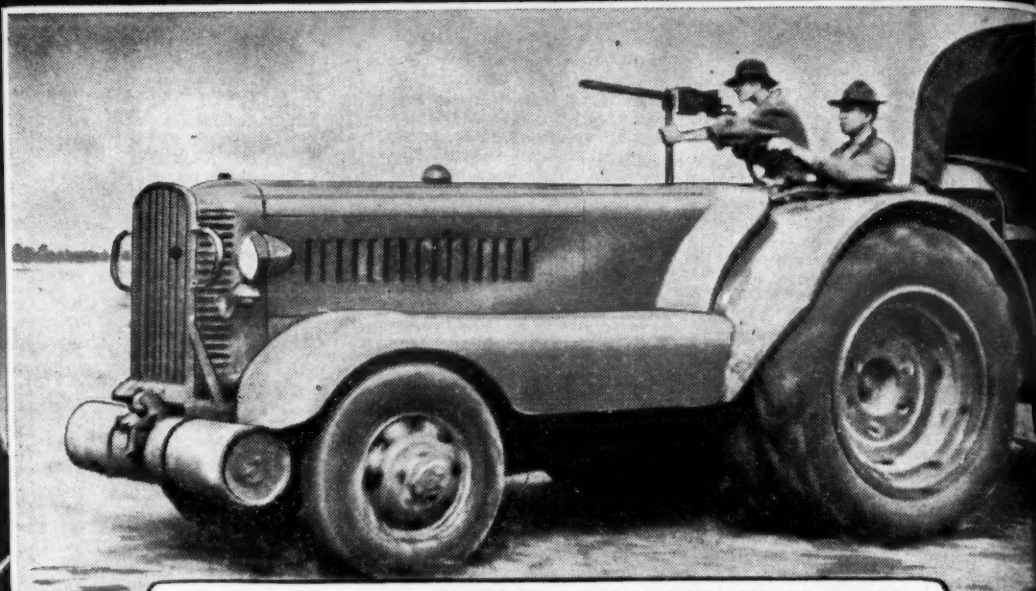
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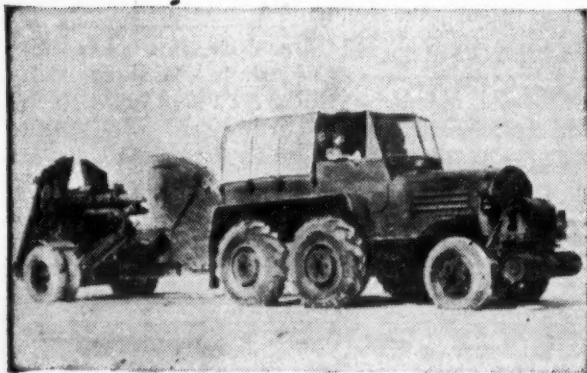


PERSONAL CREDIT FOR NAMING THE JEEP GOES TO JAMES T. O'BRIEN OF THE 109th ORDNANCE CO., MINNESOTA NATIONAL GUARDS, SHOWN HERE DRIVING THE JEEP AT CAMP RIPLEY, MINNESOTA, DURING THE 1940 MANEUVERS.

## THE *Original* "JEEP" ... a child of Minneapolis Moline

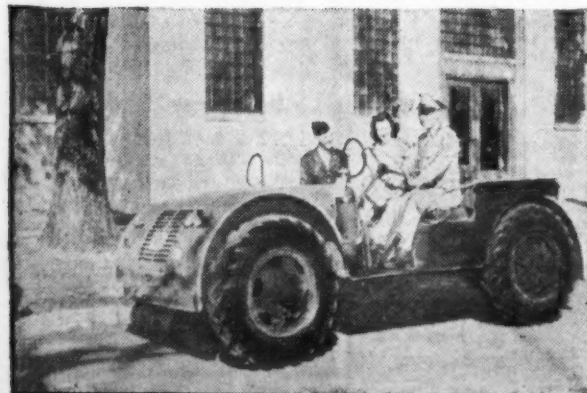


THE ORIGINAL JEEP ON MANEUVERS IN 1940



SIX-WHEEL JEEP PULLING ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN

SERGEANT O'BRIEN AT THE WHEEL OF NEW FOUR-WHEEL JEEP



True, the penalty of being imitated attaches to all leadership; but giving credit where credit is due remains a sterling principle even in wartime. Current national publicity has obscured the fact that the first war machine named "JEEP" was born at Minneapolis-Moline and christened at Camp Ripley, Minnesota (with apologies to Ripley—"Believe it or not").

Back in 1938 Minneapolis-Moline engineers were already experimenting with the conversion of a farm tractor to an artillery prime mover; and in 1940, collaborating with Adjutant General E. A. Walsh, Commander of Minnesota National Guard, models were tested in maneuvers at Camp Ripley.

This new MM army vehicle was not a crawler, tractor, truck nor tank, and yet it could do almost anything and it knew all the answers. Because of this, it brought to mind the Popeye cartoon figure called "JEEP" which was neither fowl nor beast, but knew all the answers and could do most anything. The National Guardsmen therefore named

the MM vehicle the "JEEP" "The Jeep" name therefore is not a contraction of the term General Purpose (GP), and if it really had been, no doubt "Jeep" would have been spelled "Geep"

Since the original MM Jeep, Minneapolis-Moline has designed several additional models of Military tractors in co-operation with Army and Navy officials. Several models of MM Jeeps are now being produced in quantity for the Armed Forces of the United Nations, and in use throughout the world.

★ ★ ★

In addition, Minneapolis-Moline builds many other products for the Armed Forces and *all the farm machinery and tractors allowed under government limitation orders for which materials can be obtained.* Minneapolis-Moline is probably the first company in the United States, and the first farm machinery company to be awarded the Maritime "M", now with 3 gold stars, the Army-Navy "E" and the Army Ordnance Banner—all three—for high quality and high production achievement.

★ "M" award to Minneapolis Plant—"E" award to Como Plant—  
Army ordnance award to both Minneapolis and Hopkins Plants.

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